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For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Italian Affairs—French Emperor's Policy—India—Lord Canning and Christianity—China and another War—The English State Church—Disgraceful Scenes in the Diocese of London—War against Puseyism—Bishop Tait Powerless—Meeting of the Congregational Union—Dr. Legge's Address, and the Wesleyan Conference—Fund for Retiring Ministers—Irish Revival—Bible Monopoly—Congregational Statistics—Irish Methodism and the Revivals—Dr. and Mrs. Palmer in Newcastle.

ENGLAND, Sept. 23, 1859.

The affairs of Italy are still a source of anxiety. The French Emperor would willingly see the cause of Italian independence prosper, so far as concerning the expulsion of Austrian tyranny. But he does not seem able altogether to rise to that pitch of magnanimity, that would lead him to abandon forever the hope of seeing a French kingdom of Central Italy.

Louis Napoleon will not coerce the Duchies, in order to bring back the exiled Grand Dukes; and so far from flattering Austria in this particular, he plainly intimates that as a compensation for declining to enforce this article of the treaty of Villafranca, he relinquishes his claim to compel Austria to relax her oppression of the Venetian States. This intimation is one of the bitterest censures on the Government of Austria.

But whilst he will not compel the Tuscans or Modenese to take back the Austrian satraps, it seems that he still hesitates to allow the people to elect their own king, and annex their country to Piedmont. The interregnum is fraught with danger. A Congress is still asked for, but a Congress would not suit the policy of the Austrian Emperor, or his Jesuitical counsellors, and we may expect him to strive against it.

If from Europe we turn to India, we meet with nothing very formidable, and yet nothing very consolatory. Lord Canning is still indicating the same administrative incapacity which has marked his whole career. He affects to be philosophical in his views, eschews Christian missionaries, looks coldly on native Christians, and tries to repress the spirit of proselytism in the Government officials. He sees nothing in the claims of Christianity which would inspire him with faith as a rule in the great Author of Christianity, and he evidently looks on those whose views differ from his own as weak-minded fanatics.

But, it may be asked, how has Lord Canning's own wisdom been displayed? Was it in the sturdy incredulity which refused to believe in a mutiny of the natives, and which ignored the danger of greased cartridges and chuppatees, until the outbreak at Merut and the Massacre at Delhi awakened him from his fool's paradise. India was saved by the providence of God, and the blessing with which he favored the courage and sagacity of the Lawrences, the Macleods, and the Montgomeries. Lord Canning's return to England will be hailed as a boon by all who desire the progress of civilization and the cause of wise government in the East.

If from India we pass to China, we see reason to apprehend a great convulsion. The violation of Lord Elgin's treaty cannot be passed over with impunity, and the keenest and most sagacious observers predict the fall of the Tartar dynasty. The breaking up of such an empire as China is an event of which it is difficult to foresee the consequences. It will be assuredly the beginning of a new order of events in the East, and an approximation to that period when the end will be.

It may be that for a time the Chinese will be encouraged by the total defeat of the British and French squadrons, and that, so far as an expedition to Pekin is concerned, it must be delayed for another year. But the defeat of 1,300 men by 20,000 acting on the defensive is not very marvelous, and we doubt not that by reinforcements from India, both naval and military, enough will be done to satisfy that remarkable people that, while they have taught us a lesson of caution, the power of the Europeans is not broken, although for a moment their prestige is tarnished.

Our State Church is descending into deeper disrepute than ever. Very shameful disturbances have been going on for some time in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, London. The Rev. Bryan King, the rector, is as far gone towards Rome as a man can well be who has not been actually received into that apostate church. His doctrines, his priestly vestments, and his ecclesiastical gymnastics are all of the order upon which the Pope might breathe an affectionate benediction. He has been playing at High Churchism for we know not how long in the midst of this densely crowded parish, whose inhabitants, if they were not cared for by others, would know nothing of the saving truths of the gospel.

It so happens, however, that the vestry have the right to appoint an afternoon lecture, and, very much no doubt to the disquieting of the rector's priestly serenity, they elected the Rev. Hugh Allen to that office. From Mr. Allen, Romanism, Tractarianism, and other caricatures of Christianity receive no quarter. He is by no means timid in exposing their pretences, and he is equally earnest in declaring a full and free gospel; so that the church of St. George's-in-the-East became the school of contradictory doctrines and the scene of indescribable confusion. The people have made open war upon the Popish rector and his curates.

Mr. Howell, the vestry clerk, has officially invoked the interposition of the Bishop of London, and Dr. Tait has replied at considerable length in what is clearly a very carefully written letter, but which is a lamentable exposure of Episcopal helplessness in the Church of England. The people of England may well ask, as they are asking, If the Bishops of the Established Church have no power to put an end to such scandals and to preserve the churches from being turned into Popish theatres, of what use are they?

Bishop Tait, referring to the vestment question, says that he did not wish to go into a court of justice "on a matter which appears to me so foolish in itself." Very well, it is foolish; but who are the foolish persons; the abettors of this folly or the Protestant parishioners who wish to put an end to it? That is the question, and loose terms of this description do not determine it. For all that appears to the contrary, the Bishop's criticism may either be a deprecation of the use of these motley garments, or of the hostility of the parishioners against them.

Again, the Bishop speaks of "both sides of this miserable controversy," the present "miserable disputes," and "the present miserable disturbances." What can be the effect of characterizing the controversy thus, but to create the impression that in the Bishop's judgment the whole affair is paltry in the extreme, involving no serious question, and utterly beneath the attention of grave and thoughtful men? It is very much like a species of "pooh-poohing," and "Don't trouble me any more about it."

But Dr. Tait must be reminded that, by the law, he is constituted the chief pastor of the most populous diocese in the world. British Protestants have a right, therefore, to look to him for a positive deliverance on a matter involving such grave issues as the peace of a parish and the propagation of sound doctrine. His power, he confesses, is very limited; but still we desiderate a clear and unqualified expression of Episcopal *opinion* on the questions in dispute. After all, the best cure for such evils would be the severance of the unhallowed alliance between Church and State in this country.

The Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held last week for the first time in Wales itself. The town of Aberdare was selected for this honor. Notwithstanding the distance from London, the assembly was very large, comprising some 500 ministers and laymen, among whom were not a few of the most distinguished members of the body. The excitement was intense, greater by far than it has ever been on any similar occasion in England; and never, perhaps, was the Welsh fire better employed. The public services for prayer and the preaching of the word were remarkable for the devout enthusiasm of the entire proceedings.

Of the business meetings, Dr. Geo. Legge was chairman, who, according to custom, delivered an elaborate address. It dilated largely on the superiority of Congregationalism, and appeared to take its tone from the debate in the recent Wesleyan Conference on Itinerancy. Dr. Legge regarded the Conference debates as a severe reflection on their Independent church polity, and evidently intended his own speech as a sure counteractive to the opinions advanced by the Revs. S. R. Hall, W. Arthur, and W. M. Punshon. But it may be asserted that Independency in this country has achieved its greatest triumphs in consequence of its approximations to some part of our own Methodist system.

The "Pastors' Retiring Fund" came before the Union once more. This is designed to initiate a provision for worn-out ministers, being a feeble copy of what British Methodism has long done for its infirm and aged itinerants. Two years ago the venerable J. Angell James, of Birmingham, offered £1,000 on condition that the Independent community raised £4,000, the £5,000 to form the nucleus of the fund. For sometime it was thought that the whole matter would prove a disgraceful failure, and that Mr. James' £1,000 would be lost. Latterly, however, the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, (formerly a Methodist preacher,) took the project in hand, and he announced to the Union that he had received money and promises to the amount of £3,500. He also presented a resolution proposing that the sum should be extended from five to ten thousand pounds—an arrangement which might easily be accomplished if the wealthy men of the body would but perform their duty. The Free Church of Scotland or the Wesleyan Conference would any day raise the money in an hour.

The Revival in Ireland was referred to in the sitting devoted to British Missions. Dr. Massie said the subject was replete with interest at the present time. Ireland was now the most interesting object to which the Christian man could direct his attention. Church of England clergymen, and even Bishops of that church were at the present moment deeply imbued with the spirit of piety and of catholicity, and were uniting with Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists, in the blessed revival work going on there. He declared that during the last year there had been more Roman Catholics in the province of Ulster truly converted to God, than in all Ireland during the last fifty years.

The Bible monopoly underwent some discussion, in which M. E. Baines, M. P., Mr. Reed, and Mr. Williams took part. At a crowded meeting, Mr. Baines, (who is the able editor of the *Leeds Mercury*,) made a speech of some length, the object of which was to explain, defend, and spread the principles they hold as Congregational Nonconformists. He also related some statistical facts, showing the position and prospects of that body.

In 1812, the number of Congregational places of worship in England was 799, and in 1851 it had increased to 2,604. In Wales the number of Congregational chapels in 1812 was 225, and in 1851, 640. In 1851 there were in England and Wales 3,244 Congregational chapels, containing in the aggregate 4,026,000 sittings. There were besides in 1851, 453 Congregational day schools, educating 50,186 young persons, and 2,590 Sunday Schools, with 343,000 scholars.

The London *Watchman* of this week contains a letter from the Rev. John Dwyer, the superintendent of the Portadown Circuit, near Belfast, which states that already as the result of the great revival, they have added to their 747 members in that circuit some 800 more. When it is considered that the entire increase in the Irish Methodist connection last year did not reach quite 400, some idea may be formed of the extent of the present movement, and the way in which it will advance the interests of all the orthodox churches in Ireland.

Dr. Palmer, of New York, and his excellent wife, are now in this country. At present they are at Newcastle, where the Rev. R. Young is now stationed; and during the past fortnight special services which they are conducting three times every day, are producing wonderful effect. The revival has only just commenced, but already the conversions are to be numbered by hundreds. ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

For Zion's Herald.

LETTTER FROM KANSAS.

A Letter—A Terrible Tyrant—Religious Matters—Literary Institutions—The Election—The M. E. Church.

SYLVAN COTTAGE, Sumner, K. T, Oct. 6, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—We some time since received a refreshing letter from New Bedford, Mass., with the initials "C. P. H." appended thereto, and our prayer is, "that God will abundantly bless the writer, (whoever it may be,) and when our appointed task on earth is finished, bring our glorified spirits to enjoy the rest of the "faithful over a few things," according to his own promise. We had fondly hoped that the ushering in of the first autumnal month would find us in the dear old paternal mansion where our eyes first beheld the light of day; but when our plans were all matured, a merciless despot, (with whose absolute power of control over us we had been contending for weeks, and vainly endeavoring to curtail his authority "to rule uncontrolled by foreign interference," or propitiate his favor by any "nostrum," we have found in searching through the labyrinths of the whole "Materia Medica" (of patent medicines,") including even "quinine," which is the *summum bonum*, or one of the indispensables in Kansas life) seized us with relentless grasp in his trembling arms, and the experience of a convalescent can alone express the relief obtained when a compromise was effected, and a pledge given to "suspend hostilities for a season," on condition "that every" minutia in the "pacification measures" should be daily and "strictly adhered to." The suffering subjects of this ubiquitous tyrant, with shaking limbs and livid countenances, might have been, or may still be seen, in almost every dwelling in Sumner, or threading our streets, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of 90 deg., shivering as in mid-winter, or groups at the door of some druggist, discussing the merits of a "new and certain cure for fever and ague."—"The great secret out at last."—Ho! ye afflicted ones, give attention, as we rehearse its wondrous merit!—"Ward's telegraph tonic, warranted to cure," but to the dismay of the retailer, the patient still shakes on!

Sir, our whole family, that comprise the home-circle, and those of them who are connected with other families, have been thus afflicted, and Mr. Lovejoy, for nearly seven weeks, has been lingering with a low bilious fever; he is now able to walk about the premises a little, but we fear his days for hard labor in the itinerancy are forever over; he is greatly reduced, and his nervous system, and head are seriously affected. When the thermometer ranged upwards of 100 deg., in July, and scarcely a breath of air, the weather was so sultry, he was shaking with ague. The 30th of August he went to a camp meeting at Oskaloosa, 30 miles from Sumner, and in the second attempt to preach he was compelled by increasing illness to leave the "stand" for the nearest house, where he remained weeks very sick.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any one would be benefited by noting down some of the symptoms attending this "bane of Kansas life," they are at your service. Great lassitude, and morbid sensation of languor, preceded by a constant disposition to yawn, the extremities becoming cold, bones aching, limbs shaking, the blood leaving the surface, rushes to the central organs with congestive violence, then fever follows; the blood rushes to the surface again, in another effort to expel the irritating poison, through that great excretory the skin; it fails in his, and abandons the attempt, exhausted by the violent paroxysm, stomach heaving, brain whirling, temples throbbing, as though the veins might burst with the excess of blood in its upward tendency, nausea increasing, till with a violent retch the last particle of food is ejected therefrom, succeeded by a copious hemorrhage of bile, and the patient sinks away in a kind of dreamy unconsciousness, from which he is aroused by the reflection, "that in twenty-four hours, he must be put over the same rough road, with less strength to endure it!" A neighbor has been thus afflicted now about five months; others succeed in breaking up the "chill" in a few days or weeks. As cold weather approaches, sickness will abate.

Matters in the Territory religiously are very encouraging. There have been many camp meetings holden in various places, that have resulted in large accessions to the M. E. Church. A number of the preachers on this district are now sick, but the work does not stop in consequence thereof. In this extensive field of labor, embracing an area of fifty miles, Mr. L's. colleague, aided by the local ministry, is still "pressing the battle to the gate," and another series of meetings commences to-morrow on "Independence Creek," settled mostly by Pennsylvanians. A beautiful church has been completed and dedicated at Atchison, four miles from Sumner, that will compare in taste and finish, favorably with most country churches in New England, and also one of brick, that will soon be completed at Leavenworth, in which the next session of our Conference is to be holden, in the official appointment says, "April," but the preachers hope to have the session some time in March. Would not it be a refreshing relief from the every-day drudgery of the editorial sanctum to take a three day's excursion at that time, as the cars will run to Atchison, within 24 miles of Leavenworth; recently a man came from Boston to Lawrence, K. T., in four days.

Baker University has commenced the fall term of the Preparatory Department under very favorable auspices, with a faculty of five teachers, viz: Rev. Werter R. Davis, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, and Biblical Literature; Rev. B. R. Cunningham, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; Thos. H. Parker, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; Mrs. M. R. Davis, Governess and Teacher of Instrumental Music and Ornamental Branches; Miss Mary C. Dunn, Teacher in Preparatory Department. An able corps from whom much is expected in meeting the great educational want of this rapidly growing country, and sustaining the reputation of the University. The Preparatory school for "Lawrence University," at Lawrence, is also in successful operation. The walls of "Bluemont Central College," at Manhattan, will soon be completed, if energy on the part of those who have projected the noble work, will accomplish the object; and, sir, we doubt whether the sun ever shone on a more enchanting prospect than the extensive panorama to be seen from the bluff on which the structure is going up. Success to those noble spirits who have more than once left their loved ones in Kansas, and traveled the distance that intervenes between the Kaw and Big Blue River and the broad Atlantic, to get funds for this praiseworthy object. The "corner stone" for a college edifice, under the patronage of the M. E. Church, has been laid with appropriate exercises, at Ottumua, K. T., the building for Preparatory School to be completed the present fall. The "miners" are returning by "Express" every coach is full, and come into Atchison now weekly, returning to spend the winter. Fifty-five thousand dollars was brought by "Express," to Atchison the two last trips. Crops of various kinds are coming in very heavy, but money is so very scarce that times are hard notwithstanding, and property unsaleable.

The election votes for the "Wyandott Constitution" were cast the 4th inst., and as far as the returns have been received, a large majority will go in favor of it. "Atchison precinct" is the strongest pro-slavery of any in this part of Kansas, and it gave a majority of one! We heard the booming of cannon along the river, that told us that free principles were triumphing, and pro-slavery subserviency was breathing its last gasp in Kansas. It is with no small degree of interest, Mr. Editor, that we from this great battle-field, where freedom and slavery have met in terrible collision, watched the weekly issues of the contest now raging between two D. D's. who are measuring lances with the skill of pugilists; and, sir, to our mind, it is as clear as a sunbeam whose lance will be broken, keen-edged and elastic though it be, and poised by a veteran arm well skilled in all the tactics of controversial war. It needeth not a "prophet's ken" to predict who will be the vanquished one; for God and angels are on the opposite side, and all good men whose eyes are not dimmed by the mists of error and prejudice, that have been wreathing fantastic shapes in hobgoblin form, to frighten the timid into the belief "that a disruption of the church will be the result if only one word, "slave-holding," is made the test-point of membership in said church. Now if slavery is the 'corner stone" that binds this wondrous fabric together, would to God that it might be sundered and dispelled like the morning mists that lingers along the Missouri Valley when the "powerful king of day asserts his right." Thank Heaven that every Annual Conference does not see fit to follow in the wake or lead the same direction of the Southern Illinois Conference at its late session, with regard to a change in the rule on the slavery question. We believe there is still leaven enough in the M. E. Church to purify the whole lump, and this fermentation now going on will only throw off the scum and impure ingredients, that the effervescence of the substance brings to the surface. Our metaphors may not be happily conceived, but it is an important matter with us, that the M. E. Church, throughout her length and breadth, be purified thoroughly and forever from the contamination of slavery at the next General Conference. Amen and amen.

Respectfully, JULIA L. LOVEJOY.

For Zion's Herald.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE PREACHERS.

"Would an Extension of the Time of Ministerial Appointment be beneficial to the Church?"

Our argument gathers strength also from the fact that, as a general thing, those men who are so long in gaining a character and influence with any society where the appointing power may send them, are quite likely to retain it a long time; and observation has often proved them more useful the third and fourth, than the first year. Now it is not our purpose to institute any invidious comparisons between these two classes of men, so unlike; if equally faithful to their gifts, they are worthy of equal honor. They are both needed in the church—the M. E. Church needs them both, and has a plenty of work adapted to their peculiar qualifications.

While, then, we should be opposed to an arbitrary rule, that might require the one to remain on the same charge more than one or two years, if circumstances clearly indicate the necessity of a change, we are equally opposed to a rule that requires the other to leave a charge at the expiration of that time, when circumstances might as clearly indicate that he should remain longer.

4. It seems to us when we note some of the peculiarities in the habits and circumstances of the people, an extension of the time of appointment is demanded. Some societies are very slow in finding out the worthy traits and strong points of their ministers, especially if the latter have any prominent eccentricities or deficiencies, which are quite likely to show themselves in the commencement of their labors. For instance, one minister may be slow in speech, awkward in gesture, and unpleasing in manner, and just the opposite of his predecessor in these particulars. On this account, for the first few months many of his congregation may give him the cold shoulder, and the appointment may seem at the end of the first, or even the second quarter, a bad fit.

But thinking there is no danger that a man will be quartered on them a second year, to whom even a respectable minority are decidedly opposed, they quiet down and take it easy for the remainder of the year. At length, they have become quite accustomed to their minister's peculiarities, so that they now give them no trouble. They have also found in him a real worth; he is irresistibly stealing upon their confidence and affections, and at the end of the year they are ready to conclude that they cannot do less in justice to him, or better for themselves, than to ask his return. He is returned; and before the second year has passed, they find that they have a minister who gives them in the pulpit the "pure beaten gold"—one who commands great respect in the community, and is decidedly useful. They are unanimous and enthusiastic for his return the third year. They succeed in showing the Conference, that for certain reasons he should have a "supernumerary relation," and of course he becomes their minister again.

The third year he is growingly useful and influential—has become a real giant in the place; and at the next Conference, there being no particular change in his circumstances, and no apparent reason for changing his relation back from "supernumerary" to "effective," he is read off to the same appointment for the fourth year.

Let us take another case: A minister is appointed to a place where the people cannot really convince themselves that he is much of a preacher. But in the course of the year, his deep piety, social qualities, sympathy in the house of mourning, and zealous labors, so far redeem any pulpit deficiencies, that he is cheerfully received by the people for a second term.

During his second year, the society attempts some important enterprise—the building of a church or parsonage, and by accident they learn that their minister is a good financier—a first rate manager; and as they are in great need of a leader, their minister must "locate," and come to them the third year, to direct their enterprise and serve them in this special work.

It is found that at the end of his third year that his charge is enjoying a powerful reformation, which promises to be much more extensive; and he must remain in a "social relation," that he may stay and gather in its fruits.

Now what we ask in these cases is, that our rule may be such, that these men shall not be obliged to go out of the regular "itinerancy" to do what is almost universally conceded, ought to be done. Make the Discipline conform to the wants of the church, rather than allow so many evasions of its rules as to destroy all respect for it.

5. Our fifth and last argument, which we shall at this time present, sustaining the affirmative of this question is, perhaps, of more general application than any of the others. We have become convinced that the time of ministerial appointment in the older parts of our work, where the people and their various institutions are well established, should be extended, in order to give Methodist ministers a character and an influence both in the church and among the people at large. Coming and going so often as they now do, they are looked upon as fugitive beings—much like tin pedlars—or at least, like single loosened leaves of the gospel.

If they do not like Jonah's gourd "come up in a night, and perish in a night," they come at least so softly, stay so short a time, and are removed with so little friction, that they often live and labor unknown to those outside of their own congregations. They have not even the advantage of a "shad-bellied coat," novelty of doctrine, style of preaching, controversy, or open persecution, to make them known, as the fathers' had.

They may have the strongest points of mind and character, and yet those beyond their own communion never find it out except by accident, and then it may be too late to make the accident of any particular service to them or their cause. Before another may happen of similar character they are gone, no more to return. They do not stay long enough in a place to get rooted. They are not reckoned as among the regular fixtures or institutions of the town or city where they may happen to reside. And being transient and unknown, they are not generally called upon, either to do the work, or share the emoluments of some other of their clerical brethren; and especially is this true where the interest they serve may be comparatively weak and obscure, and the preponderating influences of the community are such that its leading spirits do not wish to know them.

These posts of duty and honor are, in many instances, rather to be avoided than sought of themselves, to be sure; but as passports to influence and usefulness, they may nevertheless serve us in serving our cause.

The Methodist minister in a given locality may have ability and tact to lead off in the various educational interests of the place, but the time of his stay is so short that he never becomes known in that character.

From his extensive observation, knowledge of human nature, and sound judgment, he may be better prepared to inaugurate some reform—to found some important institution—than any other man in the place; but being a comparative stranger, through his own modesty and the caution of his brethren, the work is never attempted.

The minister who lives and labors in the same place long enough to become well known and appreciated, becomes so identified with the various interests of his people and of the community, that they are likely more frequently to be brought into juxtaposition with him, and hence more opportunities are afforded him to throw an influence over them for good.

The foregoing are some of the leading considerations in the mind of your essayist in favor of an extension of the term of ministerial appointment. There are many others that might be urged, more or less important; but as they are not such as we would rest our cause upon alone, we shall be content with a bare reference to them.

The extra expense imposed upon both ministers and societies by such frequent removals, the breaking up with such frequency interesting associations, pleasant and profitable friendships, the tendency it may have to prevent the minister from becoming interested in the general enterprises of the community, and the unfavorable influence it has upon the education and associations of his children, are considerations certainly of some importance. But we might be willing to waive all these and keep on the old way, if they were the only ones.

The Christian and Christian minister may both well afford to bear any burdens and submit to any sacrifices, provided it clearly appears that the glory of God and the highest good of man are promoted thereby; but if the result becomes doubtful, and the argument seems the other way, we can no longer claim merit in such sacrifices.

We think our argument warrants the next General Conference in making the experiment proposed; and if it should not work well when it is tried, the Conferences adopting it can return to the present system, and the other non-concurring Conferences will not be affected by it at all, save to learn wisdom by observations upon their neighbors.

In the work of appointing ministers, the bishops, with their cabinets, will have the same discretionary power as now, and the term of no man will be extended where they judge it not advisable.

G. S. D.

For Zion's Herald.

THE PROSPECT.

MR. EDITOR:—That the prospect that nothing will be done at the next General Conference to rid the M. E. Church of slavery, affords sincere pleasure to the editor of the Christian Advocate, we cannot doubt; he has told us so at least a dozen times, though we should not doubt it if he had not told us so. That he thinks the church ought to be filled with thanksgiving and gladness, as at a great providential deliverance, is, of course, true. There are many, we suppose, who sympathize with these feelings. They are honest in this, really believing that the greatest "evil" the church has suffered on this question is the danger even of a separation on the Border. Whether these good men are aware of the fact that tens of thousands of Methodists, good and true, yea, a large majority of the church, will weep in sadness, and be filled with pain and shame at such a result, I am not able to say. One would think that Bro. Stevens must know it to be so.

I confess, for myself, the prospect looks gloomy enough. We have enough to do now to defend our church from the charge constantly and very naturally made of being a pro-slavery church. It is in vain to say that the people do not understand our relation to the great evil. They never will understand, if we persist in our do-nothing policy, or rather, they will understand but too well. We have constantly affirmed that we failed at the last General Conference, because we had not prepared ourselves for concerted action—that we should certainly do something next time; but it now seems we shall have to begin anew the old story, or invent some new apologetic theory, and go on explaining and explaining.

Now it seems to me that there must be something wrong in a course of conduct that requires to be forever explained, to make it appreciable to straightforward, common sense people. Yea, *wrong*, "there's the rub." This is a matter of conscience. Explaining a position is up-hill work, when we feel that it is wrong, sinful. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." If we were sure that we are right, and only had the public sentiment of our non-Methodist fellow citizens to meet, though in New England that is formidable enough, we could and would stand still, and bide our time. But there is a wide-spread, God-awakened, unquenchable fire of conscience, which will not let the church rest with this viper in her bosom.

Those who think that if the present crisis passes without action, all will be peace and quietness, are very short-sighted prophets. It *cannot* be. Perhaps the larger portion of the church will consent to wait, with the heart-sickness of hope deferred, another four years. Yet that there are many who feel that they *cannot* stand it, is unquestionable. We know some such. They are not fanatics nor fools. They will be quiet, they will not "agitate;" but they *cannot* stay in a church which *advisedly and deliberately* refuses to free herself from this great sin, when she has the power to do so in her own hands.

They tell us that New England is safe, that she is reasonable, that the period of agitation is past, that she is law-abiding. If they mean by this that the Methodists of New England do not push their church abolitionism into a question of ultimate righteousness, and do not stand on a conscience with which no compromise can be made in the end, they have made a great mistake. The absence of "cabals," cliques, demagoguism, and the furor of agitation, only render it more certain to those who can comprehend this profound problem, that the crisis will come, in its time, and a separation from slavery *must* take place.

An intelligent, religious conviction does not bluster—"it does not strive, nor cry, nor lift up, nor cause its voice to be heard in the street,"—its enthusiasm is not a mere foam on the surface, but it is the enthusiasm of deep devotion to truth. It is sad, solemn, careful, kind, counting the cost, weeping before God, waiting and watching, but *strong*. Such a conviction is never to be trifled with. Explanations, apologies, constitutions, compacts, expediencies and compromises, are an offense to a good, honest, common sense conscience, which goes straight through all these to the very heart of a question.

Now that there are tens of thousands of Methodists who are animated by such a conscience, and goaded on by the same influence in the community around them, we know to be true.

How much longer they can satisfy themselves with the processes by which they have brought their minds to sustain the M. E. Church under the slavery-regulating portion of her Discipline "as it is," interpreted and administered by the sanction of the General Conference, is not for us to conjecture; but certainly not forever!

There are, no doubt, many to whom hope deferred will be hope extinguished, and their heart-sickness will be unto death. They will take a sorrowful farewell of the M. E. Church, though not to the Methodism in which they were converted; necessity is mighty, who can resist it? May God prevent it! J. T.

Bangor, Oct. 6.

For Zion's Herald.

DIVINE FOREKNOWLEDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—The history of the "human and inferential" in Arminian speculations upon Foreknowledge, if not satisfactory, is certainly suggestive. A few more paragraphs relative to the subject is all that we would inflict upon the public eye at present. That our fathers made an advance we believe; our regret has been that the sons are seen to have receded. It is not ours, by any necessity of Arminianism, to establish the dogma of the foreknowledge of moral acts. We may not affirm what the Infinite does not know. But shall we therefore believe that which he has not revealed of himself? May we not, the rather, challenge the proof when assumptions are made?

"By a superhuman independence," Mr. Wesley seems to us, "to project himself" more than "a hundred years beyond his age." Foreordination must be, because the Scriptures teach that God foreknew elect persons, whom he could not have known but for predestination, said the then Calvinist. Strictly speaking, says Wesley, there is no foreknowledge with God. For a time, by argument, himself and coadjutors held the common mind against the doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation. Not merely by this position we grant, yet we doubt if they could have held the masses without it.

Systematic theology is to be written. The idea of duration obtains, and a different statement of some points is a consequence. Inadvertently, we think, foreknowledge is mis-stated; mis-stated quite as much as before. How was this? Something is gained in argument upon some points, thought Watson, we suppose—nor know we how many others; while, if anything be lost elsewhere, it will be where "human reason finds itself near the horison of its vision, near that verge where light and darkness meet, and where its conclusions are of the smallest practical value." But lo! the sentiment is general again that God did foreordain whatsoever comes to pass. We say sentiment, questioning if the common mind ever attained to such belief.

Let us now suppose here, that through the clearer shining of light which once prevailed, the latest historian of Methodism had written, instead of this:

"Arminianism, as stated by the Remonstrants of the Synod of Dort, he (Wesley) did heartily receive, namely: 1. That God did decree to confer salvation on those who *he foresaw would* maintain their faith in Christ Jesus," &c., as follows:

Wesley did heartily receive this proposition, namely, God did decree to confer salvation on those who should "maintain their faith in Christ Jesus inviolate until death; and, on the other hand, to consign over to eternal punishment the unbelieving who resist his calls to the end of their lives."

In such a case, we ask, would Wesley have been wronged? Is not this what is most commonly preached among us? Do we not in this harmonize with Wesley? So think we; and the preferred statement has a harmony of parts, which, if maintained in the Synod of Dort, by the intrusion of "who he foreknew would" into its last member, would have secured its utter rejection by both Wesley and Fletcher.

And how slightly different in wording the one from the other. Holding to the latter, they might have been heard proclaiming, "Punishment was not an after-thought; Christ was not an interpolation; grace was not an expedient; the atonement was not a new idea after the fall; but from the beginning of the world this mystery was hid with Christ in God." We think of them as only silent where now is granted that, "so far as we can conclude, which is not worth much,"—because we are away out "near that verge where light and darkness meet,"—"the future was and is certain, and from the beginning, before even the earth was created, all its subsequent history was mapped out in the mind of the Divine One."

Nor do we think that thus Arminianism really loses power. For if, on the one hand, this idea of a map, or a fixed and certain plan, which we find often obtruding itself into notice in Missionary Circulars and Addresses, as well as in pleas for the continuance of giant schemes of oppression until God's own set time for their upturning comes, together with the encouragement that this *certainty* gives to Arminian laborers which has been so eloquently preached, were wanting; we should find, on the other hand, more frequent opportunity for rallying a now sleeping church by the *truly* weighty *certainty* that if she will but "rise and shine, her light is come" already. "I would; ye would not!" Why, has not this been fearfully true and certain these eighteen hundred years? During all these ages past Providence has waited our movement, if we read aright; and whenever and wherever a willing instrumentality has stood forth, certain success has been given. Where, we ask, has prayer—fervent, effectual prayer—been preferred by a united people, but conversions have certainly followed in answer?

That it may be ours, Arminians that we be, to labor in this *more certain* hope and expectation, according to this divine plan and ordaining, henceforward, evermore, is most devoutly prayed.

Smoky Hollow, Sept. 15. E. L. J.

SHOUTING.

Dr. Whedon, in the October number of the Methodist Quarterly Review, in noticing a new book on "Shouting, Genuine and Spurious, in all Ages of the Church," says:

The author of this volume is entitled to respect for his piety, and sympathy for his misfortune; but he has produced a very weak and very pernicious book. We love a piety blending holy emotion with intellect. We know the rich power of spiritual joy. We thank God for the religion which has in all ages made men weep and shout, and has even resulted, through human infirmity, in jerks and catalepsies; but we desire no effort to promote the weeping, shouting, jerking, and catalepsy as a distinct institution. We love in our home the gladness and buoyancy which make our children noisy and riotous; but it is no disparagement to our parental love that when the noise and the riot become special objects, or assume indecorous forms, we take measures to abate the domestic nuisance. And specially when the *noise* is cherished by them as in itself a source of pleasure, arousing the nerves by its concussions, and exciting the *animal* by its negation of restraint, it is an act and a duty of parental kindness not only to suppress the demonstration, but to correct the taste that enjoys it. With just the same view, as a pastor, we love in the church the rich devotion which prompts to earnest manifestations; but, as we think, "nature itself teaches" that such *manifestation* is rather to be an irrepressible accident that an object; that it is never to be made an aim; that when unchecked, it is very liable to assume unseemly forms and extravagant lengths, and that its encouragement is very apt to produce a sensuous love of the nervous excitement, and to engender a very unintelligent style of piety.

To a certain extent it is true that extravagant external demonstration of emotion is the characteristic of a rude age, society, or class. The very essence of savageism, indeed, consists in wreaking its malign emotions in cruel action upon its victims. The half-civilized man gives free vent to his impulses in unmodified, unchastened laughter, crying, shouting, howling, leaping, and dancing. The Old Testament presents specimens of this in fact and in language, which are not to be quoted as models for action, or literal requirements for obedience. The ram's horns of Jericho would not justify a religious charivari, nor the dance of David authorize a holy cotillion. As society advances, decorum chastens our exhibitions of emotion; and the cultivation of the intellect, and the refinement of the taste, while in fact they deepen our better feelings, soften their expression. The Old Testament mother wept and howled, and even hired salaried howlers to express her extravagant grief. But her affections were less pure, less deep than those of yonder Christian mother, who hides the face suffused with silent tears. The expression of religious emotion obeys the same laws; and he who wishes to cultivate extravagant religious demonstration in itself *as an object simply*, desires to send us back to a rude antiquity. He cherishes a forced and false enthusiasm; and when, in addition to that, he rebukes as false professors the Christians who maintain a chaste reserve, he becomes censorious and condemnable. He then exhibits the "enthusiasm with an infusion of the malign emotions"—which is, as near as we can recollect, Isaac Taylor's exquisite definition of fanaticism.

DECREASE OF ABORIGINES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands, like the Indians of this country, appear to fade away upon the approach of the foreigners. A letter from the Islands, received at the rooms of the American Board, at Boston, gives a brief report upon the condition and prospects of the Islands, in which it is stated:

"The Islands, or the inhabitants upon them, are gradually working out their destiny. There is a constant but certain and rapid decrease of the aborigines. The present number of Hawiians would not probably exceed 65,000, and should the present ratio of decrease go on, in a few years the number must be comparatively small. The principal causes of this decrease are, the former and present licentious habits of the people; indolence; the prevalence of epidemics; and the great demand for Hawiian seamen, who go abroad many of them never to return. And while the aborigines are decreasing, the foreign element in the community is upon the increase. The number of births among foreigners is equal to that in America or England. The children of foreign residents are generally healthy, and for the most part those born upon the Islands desire to grow up and spend their days there. There is also a gradual increase of the foreign population by immigration, most of those arriving from other countries to settle here being Americans, Englishmen, German, Portuguese or Chinese.

TWO PREMONITIONS.

The following strange and remarkable presentiments with regard to the frightful disaster in Albion, N. Y., will be read with interest and sadness:

"It will be remembered that among the lost were two young ladies residing in Carlton, named Sarah Thomas and Augusta Martin. The former was eighteen years of age and the latter nineteen. Both were girls of intelligence and culture. A day or two before the occurrence by which she lost her life, Miss Thomas is said to have dreamed that she was in Albion, and saw Main Street Bridge full of people. Suddenly it gave way under the weight and fell into the canal. Startled, she awoke, and the ensuing day related her vision to members of the family. It was passed by without special comment, so far as we know, and nothing more was said about it till the morning of the day on which Miss Thomas was drowned, when she rode in a carriage over the bridge. Her dream was recalled to her mind, and she mentioned it a second time. Evidently she did not deem it a warning, or she would not have ventured upon the structure in the afternoon. In this instance it seems unfortunate that she was not tinctured with some share of superstition, for it would probably have saved her life.

Miss Martin's case is not so strong as Miss Thomas', though a shadow of death seems to have passed over her soul previous to the tragedy. Two or three days before going to Albion, she was engaged in household duties, when she came across some articles belonging to her, which were not in their proper place, and turning to her mother remarked that she must immediately set about putting her things in order, as she did not think she should live long, and all of them ought to be arranged before she died. As Miss Martin was then in good health, doubtless the remark was not dwelt upon at the time, but who can wonder that the bereaved and agonized mother should recur to it after the sad event which made her childless? Mrs. Martin narrowly escaped sharing her daughter's fate. Both went into the water together, and rose to the surface face to face. The strangling, terrified girl had only breath to cry: 'O mother, what will become of us?" ere she sank to rise no more. We are informed that the horrors of the scene, and the loss she sustained had the effect, temporarily, to deprive Mrs. Martin of her reason. She was insane twenty-four hours after her rescue.

ALL THE UNITIES TOGETHER.

What a pathetic, noble, and glorious statement is this: "I, therefore, the *prisoner* of the Lord, *beseech* you that ye walk *worthy* of the vocation wherewith ye are called: with all lowliness and meekness, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." Let us arrange the particulars thus:

1. "ONE BODY,"—the Holy Catholic Church, Ministry and Laity all one.
2. "ONE SPIRIT,"—the Holy Ghost, the breath, soul, and life of the Church.
3. "ONE HOPE,"—of the resurrection unto eternal life.
4. "ONE LORD,"—Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God, and Saviour of the world.
5. "ONE FAITH,"—in this Lord, as "once delivered unto the saints."
6. "ONE BAPTISM,"—somewhat an open question, "in love of the brethren."
7. "ONE GOD AND FATHER of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all," and in relation to whom there is common Christian consent.

What then? Here are the Seven Unities—the seven heavenly hues, or divine disclosures, forming a rainbow of revelation, broad enough, and bright enough, if perfectly displayed, to overarch and glorify the world—assuring us, forever, of freedom from any further deluge of error, sin, and wo.—*Bible Times.*

CHURCH DEBT.

Harper's Weekly says: "Most of the churches in the Methodist Episcopal Church North are at present mortgaged for large sums of money."

The foregoing paragraph is circulating widely in the secular and religious papers. It has two errors in it:

1. There is no Methodist Episcopal Church North, and never has been.
2. Most of the Methodist Episcopal churches are not mortgaged for either large or small sums of money. A few in New York city and Brooklyn are mortgaged, and some others in some other large cities. This is all.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

My principal method for defeating error and heresy, is, by establishing the truth. One purposes to fill a bushel with tares; but if I can fill it first with wheat, I may defy his attempts.—*John Newton.*

Communications.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This organization is assisting twenty-six young men, called of God to the gospel ministry, to obtain an education. Its quarterly outgoes for this purpose are about $300. For nearly four years has the Society pursued its course, sustained mostly by private contributions and the proceeds of a most successful effort made by the young men of Boston and vicinity, about a year ago. The time has now come when this thoroughly tested charity must receive due attention among the other charities of the day.

During the four years of its existence it has helped to educate thirty-two indigent young men, many of whom without its assistance would have been forced to relinquish all hope of entering the gospel ministry, or have been compelled to enter it with such deficiencies of education as would have been a regret and hindrance to them all their lives.

While the New England Education Society has been true to its catholic name, and adopted as its beneficiaries all worthy young men that have asked its aid, choosing them with unquestioning impartiality from every State and Conference in its bounds, it has received but little aid from churches outside of the New England Conference. This Conference has recommended seven of the present twenty-six beneficiaries, and yet during the past year its church collections for the society amounted to ten times as much as the church contributions of any other Conference, and seven times as much as all others. Yet in this Conference only forty collections were taken; ten of these we believe were paid by the preacher, and about one third of the remaining sum paid by a single church.

During a year past the entire receipts from the Providence Conference amounted to $32.25. This, with two noble contributions from Haverhill and Great Falls, of the New Hampshire Conference, constitute the entire income of the Society from church collections outside of the New England Conference.

While we are thankful to all our friends for their zeal in recommending suitable candidates for assistance, we trust they will also remember that we have a treasury to be replenished. We are confident that it is only necessary to bring the subject before the people to have them respond as liberally for educating the future pastors of their educated sons and daughters, as for supporting preachers worn out in the service.

It is the hope and prayer of the supporters of the Society that some may be found, rich enough both in means and disposition, to give it an endowment, which will yield a constant income. The American Education Society has $77,000, the gifts of friends of the cause. We have need of a larger sum, for our work is more extensive, and our preachers drawn from a people needing more assistance. One thousand dollars deposited in the treasury will enable the Society to afford the needed assistance to some young man yearly as long as human institutions endure. This will give us another herald of the cross every few years; and men who have excused themselves from preaching Jesus, may be able to raise up preachers as long as there is need of them. It is a very productive charity, and we would commend it to the prayerful attention of the stewards of God.

Any one desiring information relative to the Society, or the means of urging its claims understandingly, should apply for its Constitution and Annual Report.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,
Boston, Oct 13. H. W. WARREN, Sec'ry.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT RESOLUTIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—The Providence District Preachers' Association met at North Dighton on Monday, Oct. 10th, and continued its session till Wednesday evening. About thirty brethren were present, and the meeting was one of the most spirited and interesting which they have ever enjoyed. Brethren to whom parts had been assigned, were nearly all present, and prepared to fill their places, and their performances indicated a deep interest in the Association. Sermons were preached by the following brethren: L. B. Bates, A. McKeown and J. B. Gould. Essays were read by Bros. W. H. Richards, W. McDonald and H. Baylies. Subjects of local interest and important theological questions were discussed. The greatest attention, however, was given to two subjects of general interest. They are embodied in the following resolutions:

Whereas, the Discipline, in its Chapter on Slavery, declares slavery to be a "great evil," and the General Rules require the avoidance of "evil of every kind," therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of 1860 be requested so to change the Discipline of the M. E. Church as to *unequivocally prohibit* slaveholding.

Resolved That the Presiding Elder be requested to present the above Preamble and Resolution to each Quarterly Conference on this district for its action thereon, and also to furnish a copy thereof to the other Presiding Elders of this Conference, with the request that they pursue the same course on their districts.

Resolved, That the above be published in Zion's Herald, and all other Presiding Elders be requested to present the subject to the Quarterly Conferences under their charge.

The other resolution refers to the extension of the term of ministerial service in the same charge, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the Presiding Elder be requested to secure an expression from the several Quarterly Conferences of this district upon the extension of the time of ministerial service to three years in the same station, and that he also request the other Presiding Elders of this Conference to pursue a similar course.

In reference to the former, there will be but little difference of opinion in this Conference, as our laymen are as decided upon that subject as are the ministers, and their opinion was strongly expressed in their vote upon the Wise and Floy Resolution.

There may be less uniformity upon the second point, yet it is believed that a large majority of our ministers and laymen are in favor of an increase of the time of labor to three years.

J. B. GOULD, Secretary.
Fall River, Oct. 20.

RE-OPENING OF A CHURCH.

Byfield, Oct. 17, 1859.

BRO. HAVEN:—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that our church at Pearson's Mills is enjoying prosperity. The re-opening took place as notified, and was a very interesting occasion. The introductory exercises were conducted by Bros. Smith and Furber, of Newburyport. The sermon on the occasion was by Bro. Hatch, our beloved and popular Presiding Elder, from the text, "For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand," &c., Psalm lxxxiv. 10, 11. To those who know the preacher it is unnecessary to say that the sermon was a clear, concise and comprehensive exegesis and defense of a holy zeal for the courts of the Lord's house. It was good to be there.

Our house of worship will now accommodate about three hundred persons, and with the present improvements, is very convenient; it will meet the wants of this community for years to come. Our church, as it regards its members, are united and harmonious in their labors; our meetings are well attended and are increasing in interest. We have enjoyed a steadily increasing religious interest during the year and a half that we have been with this people. Our united prayer now is that the gathering cloud may break in copious showers upon this entire charge.

Yours truly, O. S. BUTLER.

RECEIVED FOR BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Received to this date, for the Biblical Institute, by the Treasurer, the following collections:

From Adams, Mass.,	$8 00
" East Brookfield, Mass.,	7 75
" New Bedford, Mass.,	15 00
" Plymouth, Mass., Pleasant St. Church,	2 54
" S. Hadley Falls, Mass.,	3 00
" Danielsonville, Conn.,	2 54
" New London, Conn.,	5 00
" Mystic, Conn.,	10 00
" Providence, R. I., Mathewson St. Ch.,	20 50
" Phenix, R. I.,	10 00
" Newbury, Vt.,	5 00
" N. Danville, Vt.,	5 00
" Worcester, Vt.,	2 00
" Springfield, Vt.,	10 00
" Chelsea, Vt.,	4 00

Concord, Oct. 19. E. ADAMS, Treasurer.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.—The late Rev. Joseph W. Sawyer, who died at Whiting, Vt., where he had successively served as pastor, wrote not long ago to the *American Baptist*:

"I never in my life had a fit of sickness * * * a broken bone or a dislocated joint, * * * and never lost a meal of victuals for want of appetite since I was born. And with the exception perhaps of three Sabbaths, I have been to meeting every Lord's day for forty-seven years. I have never been destitute of a place to preach a single Sabbath. I have never failed of an appointment to preach by reason of forgetfulness or sickness, cold, heat or storm, and am still able to preach three times on the Sabbath, and as often during the week, and attend to all the pastoral duties required of a minister."

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

OREGON CONFERENCE.

We have received the Minutes of the Seventh Session of this Conference, published at Portland, Oregon, in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. There are sixty preachers, of whom fifteen are probationers, one is a supernumerary, and five are superannuated. The number of members is 2,150, probationers 546, local preachers 52, churches 34, valued at $76,171, parsonages 12, valued at $11,500, camp grounds 6, valued at $8,000. Besides the above property they have six seminaries of learning, valued at $28,000. The total church property within the limits of the Conference is valued at $117,000, having increased during the last two years $35,891. The circulation of the Pacific Christian Advocate is 1,588, of which 100 are free papers and exchanges.

The Report on Slavery is long and able. The territory of the Conference, having been entered by some preachers of the M. E. Church, South, with the express intention of opposing the M. E. Church, the Conference seem very anxious to defend themselves against their aggression. They desire the present rule to be so enforced as to suppress all "such slaveholding as really involves the slaveholder in guilt," believing that the General Rule on slavery is condemnatory of all sinful slaveholding. The last resolution is "that the General Conference should advise and exhort all our members who may be connected with the "great evil" to guard from invasion, so far as may be, the marriage and parental relations of their slaves, and to teach them to read the word of God."

That is exceedingly tame! Look at it—"guard the marriage and parental relations of the slave, *so far as may be*, from invasion!" We do not wonder that the Providence Conference Resolution was non-concurred in by a vote of 40 to 4, and the Cincinnati Resolution by a vote of 42 to 2. The Erie Resolution of course did not reach them.

The following action will undoubtedly initiate a new mission in our church:

Whereas, It has transpired that Rev. L. T. Woodward, a member of this Conference, has felt himself drawn to the missionary work in Japan, and has offered himself for that field of labor; and whereas, the Oregon Conference has the high honor of having made the first contribution in our church specially for missions in Japan; and whereas, nearly, or quite, one thousand dollars have been so contributed; and whereas, we deem it entirely fitting that the Oregon Conference should send the first missionary to that field, it being next beyond us; and whereas, we judge Bro. Woodward to be eminently adapted to such a missionary work; therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend the establishment of a mission in Japan.
2. *Resolved*, That we recommend Rev. L. T. Woodward as entirely adapted to such work.
3. *Resolved*, That in case the proper authorities shall appoint Rev. L. T. Wooodward as a missionary to Japan, we shall ever hold him in grateful remembrance, and shall not cease to bear him and his mission on our fervent prayers.
4. *Resolved*, That in the event L. T. Woodward or any other member of this body shall be appointed a missionary to Japan, we pledge ourselves to raise a sum equivalent to his support, or one thousand dollars annually, to be placed at the disposition of the Missionary Board for that object, in addition to our usual missionary contributions.

Resolved, That if $1000 shall fail to be raised otherwise, we, the members of the Conference, agree to pay the sum necessary to make up the deficiency.

A resolution was adopted providing for communicating the entire action of Conference concerning Japan to the Board.

The Conference also pledged themselves to raise three thousand and fifty dollars, including the one thousand dollars for Japan, during the present year.

The average annual allowance of each preacher is $590. The average annual receipts of each preacher, $471.86.

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

We find in the Pontiac Gazette some descriptions of the meetings of the Detroit Conference that will interest even strangers.

"Rev. Wm. Taylor, the celebrated Californian street preacher, held forth to large audiences on several occasions during his brief stay among us. On Sunday afternoon he spoke for an hour to an immense congregation from the steps of the Court House. In the evening, after the excellent discourse of Rev. John Russell, Mr. Taylor again spoke for nearly an hour, and at six o'clock on Monday morning, about 500 assembled at the Court House to listen to another of his characteristic efforts. At this meeting several came forward for prayers. A fourth discourse was preached to a crowded Court House at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, and in the evening the Methodist church was filled for the sixth discourse within a day and a half. His discourses show him to be admirably calculated for the rough and perilous task which he imposes upon himself of preaching to the hardest cases in San Francisco in their very dens. He is the author of several interesting works which he had on sale for the benefit of his church in San Francisco. He organized the first M. E. Church on the Pacific.

"At the Conference love feast on Sunday morning, among the many interesting experiences of the old field marshals of Michigan Methodism, were several reminiscences of a local character, and of interest to people in this section. Presiding Elder Smith, of the Ann Arbor District, said that his first sermon was preached in the old Pontiac Court House about 30 years ago—Rev. J. A. Baughman, said that he preached the first sermon that was ever delivered in Pontiac, on the site of the present Court House—Rev. Ira W. Donelson, said that he got his first commission from God and the church in the old Court House—Rev. Mr. Hendrickson, received his in the Pike St. Methodist Church soon after it was built—another old veteran said that he held the first prayer meeting ever held in the county. He came on here when there was but one house in Pontiac, and that a log shanty down by the river. On the evening of his arrival, he wandered upon the hill near the site of the Court House, and there, under the shadow of old oaks, held a prayer meeting—himself its only auditor except Him to whom his petition was addressed.

"Rev. Mr. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison, stated in his sermon on Sunday evening, that schools are instituted in the Auburn Prison, that teachers make their rounds of the cells each evening to give ignorant prisoners lessons in reading and writing, and that hundreds who enter the prison unable to read and write, leave the institution with tolerable education. One interesting fact which he mentioned was that one of the first Presbyterian missionaries at present in India, learned his letters in the Auburn State Prison."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

We intended to write a long account of the Anniversary of the S. S. Union of the M. E. Church, but have no room for it in this paper. Suffice it to say that it was held under the direction of its Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Wise, in Troy and Albany, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month, with the usual perfect success. We should judge that sermons were preached on the subject in about fifty churches in the above cities and vicinity, many strangers occupying the pulpits, and in other cases the pastors exchanging pulpits. Many children's meetings were held in the afternoon. Conference or Sunday School Experience Meetings were held in both cities, and were truly full of interest. On Monday evening addresses were made in the State Street Church, Troy, by Dr. Cummings, of the Wesleyan University, Dr. McClintock, of the Troy University, and Rev. W. Taylor, of California. The next evening a similar meeting was held in Hudson Street Church, Albany, and addresses were made by the editor of Zion's Herald, Dr. McClintock and Rev. J. B. Wakely, of New York Conference.

Our Boston friends will understand the whole matter when we state that the Anniversary generally was pronounced about as satisfactory as the one held in Boston last year. That being the standard, it is presumed will never be surpassed. We will endeavor hereafter to give some report of what the Union has been doing the past year.

THE GENESEE CONFERENCE.

We gave some account last week of the "Nazarite" disturbance in this Conference. It has been a sad affair, in which we fear many good people have greatly erred, and have made or will make shipwreck of their faith. The originator of the movement has been proved to be a very bad man, and they have like fanatics generally, greatly and rapidly degenerated. L. Stiles, their present leader, has been expelled on the charge of contumacy. We have looked over the report of the evidence, and think the charge well sustained. The contumacy was in appointing classes and holding meetings in other ministers' charges, when particularly requested not to by the Presiding Elder, and in receiving expelled ministers to his own pulpit precisely as though in regular standing. He was also charged with falsehood, and a specification was sustained by a vote of 62 to 24; but the Conference thought by a vote of 38 to 42, that the specification proved did not sustain the charge of falsehood. The vote on sustaining the charge of contumacy was 64 to 20, and on his expulsion 52 to 25.

J. A. Wells has also been active among the disaffected, and was expelled on a charge of "contumacy" and "disobedience to the order of the church, by a vote of 66 to 13. W. Cooley, on similar charges, was expelled from the Conference by 57 to 15, and from the church by 51 to 22. C. D. Burlingham was also expelled from the Conference by 57 to 9, and from the church by 47 to 10. Many others who had sympathized with the Nazarites, expressed their approval of the Conference action, and wished to labor and live and die in love with their brethren. The Nazarites have already organized a church at Albion, and will doubtless struggle to live; but having no good and true basis to rest upon, will soon disappear.

THE CONFERENCES.

THE ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE elected the following delegates to General Conference by large majorities: L. Hitchcock, G. L. Mulfinger, H. Crews, J. Dempster, T. M. Eddy, and J. C. Stoughton. *Reserves*—D. P. Kidder, O. A. Walker. The Erie Conference resolution was concurred in by a vote of 94 to 3, and in case the General Conference do not make that or an equivalent change, they desire an official interpretation of our present Rule, that shall forbid sinful slaveholding.

THE DELEGATES to General Conference from West Wisconsin Conference are, A Brunson, J. L. Williams, and T. C. Golden. *Reserves*—E. Yocum, W. Wilcox. The Erie resolution was concurred in, nearly if not quite unanimously. We cannot learn the exact vote.

THE DELEGATES to the General Conference from the California Conference are, M. C. Briggs, E. Thomas and E. Bannister. *Reserves*—J. D. Blain and S. D. Simonds. This Conference is not in favor of a change of the Rule, though we have not learned the vote.

THE INDIANA CONFERENCE has always been called a "conservative Conference," more so than New York, but like that it has greatly improved. Vote on the Erie Rule, 88 to 4. The following were elected delegates: C. B. Davidson, Wm. C. Smith, J. Kiger, and E. H. Sabin. *Reserves*—H. Hays, J. Hill.

THE NORTHWESTERN Indiana Conference elected the following delegates:

John L. Smith, J. M. Stallard, R. Hargrave, Jas. Johnson. We have not received the names of the reserve delegates. They vote for the Providence Resolution by 70 to 6.

Thus far the majorities for a change of rule exceed our expectations.

MRS. PALMER IN ENGLAND.—We gave last week on extract from a paper published in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon the revival in that place. The *London Times* of Sept. 21 has an article, from which we clip the following:

So powerful was the effect of her address, that when at the close an invitation was given to those who were "convinced of sin" to come to "the altar" to be prayed for, the communion rail was surrounded with kneeling penitents, most of whom were evidently the subject of powerful emotion, and many at the close of the evening's exercises professed to have "found peace through believing in Christ." It was thereupon resolved to continue the services every evening, and the interest excited seems only to deepen by the constant repetition. Mid-day and afternoon meetings are also held. On Saturday evening last the chapel, which contains upward of 2000 persons, was crowded in every part, and the names of about 400 persons have been recorded who profess anxiety for religious instruction and consolation. Though a large proportion of these are young persons who attend the Sunday School and day school connected with Brunswick Chapel, the movement is by no means confined to any particular class; but old and young, rich and poor, are alike affected. The cogency of Mrs. Palmer's appeals is due in great measure to the recital of striking incidents in the American "revival," which, by the way, her letters, addresses, and published works, (for she is an authoress as well as a preacher,) were a great means of promoting.

On Sunday, after the usual public service in the chapel, a prayer meeting was held, when a gentleman, a member of the Wesleyan Church, who had been connected with a large brewery in the neighborhood and is the owner of several public houses in Newcastle, declared that his mind had been so impressed by what he had heard, that he resolved his connection with the liquor traffic should from that moment cease. The effect of this declaration, thus publicly made, was electrical. Loud ejaculations of praise to the Almighty were heard from different parts of the chapel, and the matter has become quite a town's talk. The movement itself is spreading to the other denominations. The Rev. Rowland East, the incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, commenced a series of "revival" sermons in that church on Sunday evening. The subject chosen was the final judgment of the world. The reverend gentleman, in announcing the series, refers to the "awakening" which had already commenced in the town, and without ignoring what had taken place elsewhere, he considers the Apostolic Church of England ought to participate in the earnestness which is now manifested on the subject of religion.

REV. DR. HOLDICH has returned from England, arriving in Boston on the 21st inst. He has visited England, in behalf of the American Bible Society to confer with the British and Foreign Bible Society on their common mission; and has also visited Paris, Geneva and Bremen, and other places on the Continent of Europe, to examine into the operations of the committees who distribute the Bibles furnished by the American Society. He brings back satisfactory intelligence, the demand for Bibles and the facilities for their circulation everywhere increasing.

DR. WHEDON.—Dr. Hibbard says that he has all along known that Dr. Whedon did not sympathize with the extreme measures recommended by the Northern Independent. We happened to know from private correspondence with Dr. W. a long time ago, about the time, we think, of some Convention at Rochester, that he not only disapproved of their narrow platform, but was much displeased at their bitter spirit, and what he considered the ultraism of the movement.

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.—The Minutes make a pamphlet of 88 pages. This Conference has about 160 active ministers, 30,624 members, 2,828 probationers, 1,287 churches worth $817,702, and 71 parsonages worth $80,350. If any induced by the above representation should be *moved* with a desire to join them, we are compelled to add that the Conference don't like transfers, and moreover the tables are full, and there is room for no more. This is a very "conservative" Conference, and consequently by a majority of 133 to 10 voted against the radicals who threaten church division, and in favor of prohibiting slaveholding.

SPURGEON ON CLOSE COMMUNION.—The celebrated Mr. Spurgeon has written a long letter about the publication of his sermons in America, in the course of which he states that he believes only in immersion as baptism, but adds:

"For communion, it seems to us that this is no more at our disposal than the blood of the Redeemer, which he has shed for all his people, whether immersed or no. We believe restricted fellowship to be impossible among the saints of God. With all the church we do and must commune. The Spirit of the living God has established an irresistible communion among all the regenerated, and no church act can limit or restrain the divine impulse. Respecting the consciences of those who hold a limited fellowship, we do most solemnly protest against their error. Every member of the visible church of Christ is invited by us to show forth publicly his fellowship with Christ, with the whole blood-bought family, and with us who believe ourselves to be a part thereof. As often as we break bread, we have the pleasure of seeing Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, represented at the table, and members of all truly Christian communities are there also. This I mention, not as a matter of controversy, but simply in answer to inquiries. And I must add that a difference upon this point can never be sufficient to make me cease to love and commune with the most stern of my baptized brethren."

FACTS FOR BOYS.—Rev. R. Donkersley has written a book with the above title which is just published by our Book Concern, in the Youth's Library. We have sent for a copy, but just now "all are gone," which we regard as decidedly a healthful indication.

The same author will soon publish another entitled "Facts about Girls, for Girls," which we doubt not will be equally interesting and valuable.

A German Presiding Elder in the Southeast Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, after serving in his office ten years, told the Conference he was glad his term had expired. Says he:—

"I vants to be among my brethren, and I bese villing to take any work the Lord or bishop may give me, but I vants it to be a *gute station!*" Of course he brought down the house.

IMPOSTORS.—We occasionally receive warnings against impostors roaming about the country to obtain money for subscriptions to periodicals or under some other pretence, which we are reluctant to publish, as serious mistakes might be made. No one should pay money to a stranger without satisfactory evidence of his integrity; and a minister who will allow himself to recommend a man in any business, without ample assurance of his worthiness, thereby shows himself too indiscreet for his office.

SINGULAR OMISSION.—A religious journal, under this heading, says: "When our brethren send us an account of a revival, it is singular and unaccountable that they should omit to send a list of new subscribers." A word to the wise is sufficient.

ANOTHER SOCIETY.—Some of the members of the Bedford Street Church in New York have formed a society called "The Free-Seat Association," to oppose "the pew system." What next?

CORRESPONDENTS.—We surrender our paper this week mostly to our excellent correspondents, and are obliged to omit much that we should like to present.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Minister's Wooing. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 12mo., pp. 578. Boston: Brown, Taggard & Chase.

A Life for a Life. By the Author of "John Halifax," "Olive," &c. 12mo., pp. 396. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Stevens Answered in his Appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, concerning what its next General Conference should do on the Question of Slavery. By J. K. Peck, of Wyoming Conference. Pamphlet. pp. 48. Montrose, Pa.

Harry Lee; or, Hope for the Poor. With eight Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 381. New York: Harper & Bros.

Historical Vindications: a Discourse on the Province and Uses of Baptist History, delivered before the Backus Hist. Society, at Newton, Mass., June 23, 1859. With Appendixes containing Historical Notes and Confessions of Faith. By Sewall S. Cutting, Prof. of Rhet. and Hist. in the University of Rochester. 12mo., pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co

Leaves from an Actor's Note-Book; with Reminiscences and Chit-Chat of the Green-Room and the Stage, in England and America. By George Vandenhoff. 12mo., pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

Ship Boston, Bay of Bengal, Aug. 6, 1859.

DEAR BRO. HAVEN:—As our ocean home, the "Boston," is nearing the shores of India, the missionary passengers may be seen seated around the cabin table preparing letters to send to our native land on our arrival in Calcutta. As the representative of New England, I take the liberty to address a few lines to the "Herald," thinking that friends who manifested so deep an interest in our welfare on our departure may be interested in hearing something of our voyage and our prospects.

We left Boston harbor April 12th, but on account of unfavorable winds, we did not go to sea until the 16th, remaining anchored meantime in the roads. Lying at anchor a few days enabled us to arrange our things in our rooms, so that when we sailed we were better prepared than we otherwise should have been for the long dreaded and often talked of sea-sickness. We were all sick for a number of days, and thus learned by experience all we desired to know of the dreadful malady. When we recovered, we found our situation quite as pleasant as we had anticipated. We found our home of course a little smaller than we were accustomed to occupy, yet it was as convenient as a little home well could be. Our Captain seemed kind, and quite interested in having our bodily wants all well cared for; and we soon found ourselves well contented and happy in our new quarters. Our passage has been generally pleasant, and has passed rapidly away. Providence has favored us with pleasant weather and general good health most of the time, and our whole company have been in the best of spirits.

Our progress has been some of the way slow, especially from latitude 37 deg. to 28 deg. north, and from 23 deg. to 33 deg. south. We also were detained a few days at the equator. We crossed the equator may 25th, thirty-nine days out, and reached 33 deg. south June 20th. From this point we enjoyed fine winds most of the time. We passed around the Cape without any severe storms, and only one severe gale.

Our fine weather and moderate sailing has given us an excellent opportunity for observation and study. We have made some progress in the Hindustane language, and have also learned much of the history and present condition of India, the tendency of which has been to increase our zeal to labor for India's redemption. We have had religious services in the cabin on each Sabbath when our health and the weather would permit; also a prayer meeting on Thursday evening of each week, and prayers each evening. These services we were obliged to confine to ourselves. Our communion with God and each other during the voyage has been drawing us nearer and nearer to God, and I trust we shall land on "India's coral strand" holier men and women than when we left America.

Calcutta, August 22d.

We arrived in Calcutta yesterday at about four o'clock, P. M. Our passage from the equator to Calcutta has been much longer than we anticipated. We had supposed that when we entered the southwest monsoon we should be sure of a fine run up the Bay and River to Calcutta. We crossed the equator the second time August 2d, and soon took the monsoon, and were moving rapidly up the Bay, feeling sure that we should land upon "India's coral strand." But at about 6 deg. north, we were suddenly becalmed, and during the remainder of the voyage we had only light breezes. We saw our first land on Saturday, August 18th, and early on Monday morning took a pilot. We continued on our course Monday until about noon, when we were obliged to come to anchor and wait for the favorable tides of the next day.

Deep vessels in the Hoogly River can only run during the flood tides, and then only when it is nearly at its height; then we could only run a few hours each day. On Tuesday morning we were under weigh by ten o'clock; but we had not proceeded far before we were driven out of our course by the wind and tide, and were again obliged to anchor. In endeavoring to anchor while under full headway, the chain slipped, and sixty fathoms of cable ran out before the ship was stopped. This could not be drawn in before the tide would turn, and we then should have been left upon the sand; hence it became necessary to sever the chain and let the anchor go altogether. This being done, we passed on, and came to anchor off Langor Island. The next day we passed on to Kedgeree, about eighty miles from Calcutta. Here we were greatly surprised by receiving a telegraph despatch from Bro. Butler, bidding us "Welcome to India," and telling that he awaited us in Calcutta. Our hearts were cheered by this surprise. On Thursday we passed up the river to within about forty miles of Calcutta, and here were told we must remain until an anchor could be procured from town. We waited patiently through Friday, but saw little hope of getting to Calcutta for one week if we remained on board the ship. On Saturday, therefore, we took a steamer, which landed us in due time safely where we have so long desired to be.

The past week has been one of great excitement to us all. Our position was a dangerous one as we came up the river. We passed many wrecks, one of which went down while we were on the river. Nothing remains to be seen of her but the tops of her masts; all her crew were saved except four.

We have great reason to praise God that we are safe in India, and are all enjoying good health. Our health continued good through the entire voyage, and we land with apparently as good health as when we sailed. God has been with us during the voyage to lead us nearer to himself and fit us for our mission.

We received a most cordial welcome from Bro. Butler, and were encouraged by the present prospects of the mission. Two more very promising stations have been established. We expect to start for Lucknow the last of this week, Providence permitting, and soon hope to commence our life work for India's salvation.

Yours truly, EDWIN W. PARKER.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Queenstown, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—When last I wrote to you I fully expected to resume the subject, and furnish you with some facts in the history of Irish Methodism. In this I have been disappointed, and feel annoyed lest you might think me either forgetful or negligent. But, indeed, it is not an easy matter in the midst of other important engagements to write anything fit to meet the public eye.

Your correspondent, "Another Englishman," supplies you with a good deal of political and miscellaneous intelligence, as well as matters of importance in relation to English Methodism. And gladly would I, if in my power, present you with something connected with Irish Methodism.

The great subject of the "Revival" in the North of Ireland has been of late months all absorbing. Some newspapers containing accounts of it I have sent you, and I regret that I could not send you consecutive journals, as they convey more intelligence than a letter from any individual could possibly contain.

It was really providential that this year the Annual Conference of the Methodists should be held in Belfast.

In the Conference of 1824, held in Dublin, two Memorials were presented to the Conference, that it should hold its session in 1825 either in Cork or Belfast—the former the capital of the South, and the latter the capital of the North. Brethren on each side discussed the claims of the one and the other; the advocates for the South prevailed; and the when and the where was decided in favor of Cork. And as Dublin has entertained the Conference from time immemorial, it pleaded its right to have the privilege every alternate year—of course, Belfast would not enjoy the advantage for two years—after that in Cork.

In 1827, the Methodist preachers for the first time, met in their Annual Conference in the Athens of the North. The late Rev. Richard Watson was our President, accompanied by the late Rev. Jabez Bunting. The fame of these two distinguished men had reached Belfast before themselves. "There were giants in those days." The elite of town and country were roused, and all the literati of the city attended the ministrations of these eminently gifted ministers. Effects were then produced which have never passed away; Methodism then assumed an elevated position from which it has not yet descended—and with God's help never will descend. Ever since that memorable first Conference, Methodism in that city has been making rapid advances, and a great and growing work may still be witnessed there. I have been led away from the point I had first in view; but having been stationed in Belfast at that time, I had a full opportunity of witnessing the things which I have just stated. The decision of 1824 gave the Conference, most providentially, to this important city in 1859, and thus brought the body of Methodist ministers into the midst of the most remarkable revival of religion since the time "When the day of Pentecost was fully come."

The brethren threw themselves fairly into the blessed work, in their own churches, in the churches of other denominations, in the streets and lanes of the city, in fields and public places of resort, and glory be to God they witnessed great and gracious fruitage from their united labors. Innumerable instances of true and saving conversion were to be seen on every hand, while the wailings of the penitent were heard mingled with the exultations of those whose bonds were broken and whose captive souls had just been brought into the liberty of the children of God. Wednesday, the 22d of June, our session opened, and as usual, on the first day a general prayer meeting was held in the Conference church at noon, and it was a time of general blessing both to preachers and people. "A union prayer meeting" had been announced for the great "Music Hall," to which the whole Conference, with the President at their head, repaired. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Knox, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Down and Connor, occupied the chair, from which he delivered a pious and appropriate address, encouraging his clergy to unite with their Christian brethren of other denominations in promoting this great work of God. It was as refreshing as it was unprecedented to witness such a service, where clergy of the Established Church, Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists, each in their turn took their part in the "union prayer meeting," praying for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. All their peculiar differences merging in one sublime sentiment of love to Christ and zeal for the advancement of his kingdom in the world, where

"Love, like death, hath all destroyed,
Rendered all distinctions void;
Names, and sects, and parties fall:
Thou, O Christ, art all in all!"

You have head of the great union prayer meetings in the Botanic Gardens, where not less than 30,000 souls were assembled. Such united meetings and agency present a new phase in the religious history of this country, and demonstrate the genuineness of the work. The "revival" is fast gaining ground, and although the same amount of physical symptoms is not manifest, it is as effectual, and, perhaps, more consistent.

There is no county in the northern province where the good work has not spread, and indications of good have in some instances appeared in the South. In one city in the North a Popish mob declared that the revival should not enter there. They were encouraged by the judgment of an ignorant, blundering magistrate. But all opposition has been borne down, and an overwhelming meeting such as that held in the Botanic Gardens has lately been held there, which has been crowned with eminent success.

By a letter dated the 17th inst., which I have received from a friend in Coleraine, one of those places first distinguished in the revival, I nave been favored with the most inspiring intelligence. There is no abatement of the spirit of "revival," some of the most abandoned have been reclaimed, and give daily evidence of faithfulness and consistency, and of a vital change having passed upon their hearts and character. My friend says, "I have just returned from our morning prayer meeting; (an united one,) the numbers this day were nearly a thousand. The rector was president—each of the clergy preside in turn—and the strange ministers that visit us in great numbers take part in the service, as do also the laymen of all our evangelical denominations. This is the most interesting and encouraging of all our congregations. The rich and the poor meet side by side, and call each other brother and sister in the Lord. Indeed the clouds of mercy are covering the whole land." All evangelical churches are

"With grace abundantly endued."

The Methodist society in many places have been increased in numbers, while their graces have been multiplied, and shouts of holy joy go up from thousands of voices, such as those to which you have been accustomed in your happy country. I often am forced to make the comparison between your revivals in your American churches, so glorious, and ours, where the most sanguine of our revivalists never anticipated such a work.

In one circuit there have been added since June last more than 400 converts. And such were the numbers attending the last love feast on that circuit, and such the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that they were under the necessity of adjourning their meeting three times.

The work of revival is rapidly advancing, and many who are careless with regard to religion acknowledge the hand of God as visibly displayed in the moral changes which have been effected in a large portion of the community. Cases of instantaneous conviction under circumstances of thrilling interest have by no means ceased, especially in places where the awakening has recently commenced. The feelings of the people, however, are more tranquil, and their utterances chastened down, but at the same time more *deeply earnest*.

O God, may this great movement never cease until our whole land shall be brought under its regenerating influence—till Ireland shall be no longer a bye-word among the nations—and such a moral and social character be exhibited as neither penal laws nor conciliatory measures of the state could ever be able to effect. Nothing but the light of the gospel can destroy the darkness which by the "Man of Sin" has for centuries overspread our beautiful but degraded country.

"There, there let it spread,
Thy knowledge and dread,
Till the earth is o'erflowed
And the universe filled with the glory of God."

I am, Rev. and dear brother,
Most affectionately yours, WM. REILLY.

Correspondence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR:—The Boston District Sunday School Convention met, pursuant to a call from the District Committee, in the M. E. Church at Holliston, Oct. 12th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and continued two days.

The Convention was called to order by Rev. L. R. Thayer, of Bromfield Street Church, Boston, and a permanent organization effected by the choice of Rev. Loranus Crowell, P. E., for President, and Edwin Ray, Esq., of Roxbury, Secretary.

Twenty-five schools were represented, and "Reported" with few exceptions highly prosperous, and in no instance to be losing ground. In several of them conversions have recently taken place, gladdening and encouraging the hearts of teachers, and carrying the sunshine of God's favor to homes made happy thereby.

The churches seem to be more than usual awake to the importance of the Sunday School as an auxiliary to the pulpit; officers and teachers of their responsibility, and the children, God bless them! to an interest in themselves. At the conclusion of the reports, which occupied about three fourths of the day, and were exceedingly interesting, the Convention listened with fixed attention to an able and very instructive essay on "Catechumenical Instruction," by Rev. D. Richards, pastor of the M. E. Church in Holliston.

The topics of the essay gave rise to a spirited and very interesting debate, when the Convention by a unanimous vote requested the author to furnish a copy for publication in the Herald. But as he modestly declined, we give the following synopsis:

The essay sketched the history of Catechumenical Instruction from earliest times to the present, showing that the questionary process of religious instruction for youth was no new thing.

Several heads of thought were then expanded.

1. *Utility of Catechumenical Instruction.* Give truth the first chance at little hearts; let the first idea of a child with reference to moral and religious subjects, be right ones. Prepare the youth of the church to better appreciate and understand the instructions connected with public worship. Furnish a key to every little child's heart with which to open it, and place within, choice principles, truths, ideas of duty, privilege, destiny.

2. *Obligations of Catechumenical Instruction.* Just as thoroughly should the church train her children in Christian doctrine, as the common school in elementary studies. The church should look at it in the light of positive duty, consider it a painful thing, an enormity, a positive sin, to allow one of its youth to grow up with the moral deformity that will necessarily cleave to a mind destitute of religious knowledge; the most cruel treatment a child can receive.

3. *Object of Catechumenical Instruction.* To save, lead to Christ, bring youthful minds under the influence of truth and grace; take them when they believe everything that is told them, *and tell them the truth.*

A subordinate object, *to save the children to the church, keep them in their religious homes.*

4. *Methods of Catechumenical Instruction.* Make the study of the catechism interesting, make it a subject of pleasant study at home by all the members of the family; let the pastor give short lectures on the catechism at stated times, place before the children motives of reward and approbation; the child that passes a good examination in the whole catechism should be presented with a nice bound copy of the catechism, containing a blank certificate filled out and signed by superintendent and pastor; to be kept as a sacred memento of early catechetical acquirements; make catechumenical recitations prominent in our Sunday School Concerts, the recitation of proof texts for specific duties and doctrines.

Make the catechism a reading exercise occasionally at the opening of the Sunday School, the superintendent or pastor reading the questions, and the *whole school* (teachers and all) the answer. Catechization, early doctrinal and religious instruction, is the teaching of both Testaments. The word "Train" in Prov. xxii. 6., is in marginal reading, "catechise;" this term should have been in the text, then delinquent ones would start on the track of duty with a more positive scripture motive power.

In the evening an address was delivered by Rev. J. S. Barrows, of the Walnut Street Church, Chelsea. Subject, "The Sunday School as a Home Missionary Agency." This was discussed under the following particular theme. "The claim which the young have upon the Christian Church."

The former part of the address was devoted to the consideration of the circumstances and relations enforcing and heightening this claim. The latter part in answering the question, How shall we most successfully and fully meet and discharge these obligations? Under which it was abundantly shown that the Christian church could meet her religious obligations to the unchristianized world, and the unconverted in our own nominally Christian nation, and especially the young, in whom is our hope in all missionary labor, in no way so directly and perfectly as in the Sunday School.

It is impossible to give anything like a just idea in a brief report, of the matter and method of discussion, or the manner of the speaker; suffice it to say, that logically it was clear and conclusive, the style and utterance beautiful and eloquent. Both addresses were listened to by large and appreciative audiences, and all must have felt the occasion to be one of no common interest. Bro. Barrows was followed by Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, in a practical speech, full of devotion to the cause and sympathy for those poor unfortunate ones we call "hard cases;" and made us all feel that only sympathy, patience and perseverance are necessary, with God's blessing, to redeem and save them.

A few remarks by the Secretary, designed to further illustrate the same point, and to show what is, he thought, too plain to *need* argument, that the Sabbath School is of *primary* importance, and indispensable to the success of the pulpit in prosecuting the great missionary enterprise of the church, both at home and abroad, closed the speaking for the evening.

A prayer meeting, held in the vestry at 8 o'clock, commenced the exercises of the second day. And such a season of spiritual refreshing it has rarely been our privilege to enjoy. The recital by ministers and laymen of reminiscences of days "long ago," when, in boyhood, they were in the Sabbath School blessed, and how, since then, through its instrumentality they have been made a blessing to others, and particularly to some present; the spontaneous thanksgiving to God for Christian acquaintance and fellowship, swelled the fountain of sympathy in every breast till heart and soul broke forth into singing, and every eye wept tears of joy.

At 10 o'clock the Convention re-assembled in the auditorium of the church. The President being obliged to leave, Rev. Edward Otheman, of Chelsea, was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy. Devotional exercises being over, the Convention entered upon the consideration of the following topics and resolutions presented by the Business Committee:

1. To what extent are the Standard Catechisms of our church used in our Sunday Schools and families, and what is the best method of teaching them?
2. Is the use of question books the best means of teaching the truths of the Bible in our Sunday Schools?
3. The best method of conducting the Sunday School concerts, and the best time to hold them?

The discussion of these topics, and the following resolutions, continued through the day with increasing interest, and was very instructive, and will, no doubt, prove very profitable.

Resolved, That Sabbath School Teachers, inasmuch as their services are voluntarily rendered, and affect the highest interests of their scholars and of society, should use all possible diligence and improve all available means to qualify themselves for a work so important; and to this end we most earnestly recommend that wherever practicable, weekly teachers' meetings should be held, for mutual study and consultation.

Resolved, That in our judgment it would greatly promote the interests of our Sabbath Schools were our preachers, by lectures, sermons, or in some other way, to give the teachers the benefit of their study and thought upon the lesson of the school.

Resolved, That as the great end sought in Sabbath School instruction is the conversion and Christian nurture of the scholars, and as this end can be secured only by the agency of the Holy Spirit, attending the instruction of the school, we recommend that wherever practicable, there be held at least once in each month a Sabbath School prayer meeting.

After passing, by rising vote, resolutions of thanks to the Rev. gentlemen whose able and timely addresses added so much to the interest of the occasion, and to the brethren and sisters and good people of Holliston, whose unbounded hospitality and large hearted kindness had filled their guests with enthusiastic praise of themselves and their beautiful village, the Convention committed itself and cause to God, and separated, each one resolved anew to labor in this fruitful field till by the Master released. EDWIN RAY, Sec'ry.

METHODISM IN WEST BROOKFIELD.

In the western part of this town, Methodism early took root and flourished. From this old stock were scattered the seeds of new societies in all the regions, which have germinated and developed into self-supporting churches, while the old stock has withered and decayed to the roots, leaving but an insignificant handful on the old ground where so many glorious victories were gained in other days. Here sprang up our Bonneys, Kents and Crowells, among the early ranks of preachers, men who bore the standard bravely on many a hard-fought field, and whose labors contributed extensively to the establishment and enlargement of our branch of Zion—in fact, to the common cause of Christianity. Sad was the thought that the angel of this old church had become silent, and that he had transmitted his commission to no other of like faith in the town.

But God had not in the mean time forgotten the people nor the remnants of that primitive band of disciples who had erected their rude temple among the rocks on the outskirts of the town. Some seven or eight years ago the ground was broken anew by Bro. Winslow, formerly of the New England Conference—this time in the village, which affords a better field for exertion than the old locality. The labors of Bro. W. proving successful, a church was organized—small in the beginning, but favored with a moderate, steady increase up to this time—which has been blessed with the faithful labors of Bros. J. M. Clark, Coolidge, Fisk and Moulton. In pecuniary matters the society has hitherto been weak; but possessing what is of more value than money, the believing heart and the laboring hand, they have thanked God, and taken courage. The great Head of the church has from time to time blessed them with fresh acquisitions to their numbers, which has at different times stimulated them to build a house to his name. The time, however, did not seem to have come to take that step till the present year. Under the labors of their present pastor, Bro. C. H. Hanaford, the good work still progressed, and their liberal hearts desired still better things. Through the tireless exertions of Bro. H., they have completed a small but neat chapel, in which it is hoped the cause will experience still higher success.

The chapel is 38 by 46, and will seat about 250—quite too small to meet their prospect of a congregation, but an evidence of that economy which feels its way up to success, *paying* as it advances. It is gratifying to learn that every dollar thereon is paid, leaving the society free to work unencumbered by an old debt, hanging like a millstone about their necks. In attaining this desirable result, they have been generously aided by contributions from members of the Congregational society, who entertain toward the new society the kindest Christian sentiments, extending to them the right hand of fellowship, and thus bidding them God speed in the good work of saving souls. This is right, Christian. The two churches are not to be regarded as antagonistic bodies, seeking to spoil each other, but as different departments of the same great army, advancing against a common foe, where their ranks offered mutual aid and protection. This is effective Christian union.

The chapel was dedicated on the 12th inst. The following was the programme of exercises: 1. Anthem; 2. Hymn, read by Bro. F. Tower, of Hardwick; 3. Scriptures, read by the writer; 4. Prayer, by Bro. S. Kelley, of Worcester; 5. Hymn, read by Rev. Mr. Cordley, of the Congregational Church in B.; 6. Sermon, by Rev. J. H. Twombly, of Worcester; 7. Prayer, by Bro. N. H. Martin, of Ware; and 8. Benediction by the pastor.

The sermon was founded on 2 Cor. v. 18, 9—The Ministry of Reconciliation. It was an able discourse, bringing out strong points, as the subject was unfolded, in regard to the nature, resources, responsibility and rewards of that ministry. It is not often that we hear a shout in the midst of a Methodist sermon in New England, especially at a dedication service; but on

this occasion, as the speaker advanced to the rewards of the saints in heaven, the house rang again with a hearty "glory to God," which made us think of other days in our history.

While the society enter their new chapel under favorable auspices in regard to temporalities, they are favored with the gracious presence of the Spirit. The church are wide awake, and are workers in the cause, while some sinners are seeking and finding pardon. May this chapel prove the spiritual birthplace of many souls! S.

PERSONAL.

Death of a Blind Preacher.—The venerable Rev. Samuel Willard, D. D., of Deerfield, Mass., died in that town, 15th inst., in the 83d year of his age. For half a century he has been a most acceptable preacher and beloved pastor. For about forty years the deceased had been blind. He graduated at Harvard College in 1803, and was the class mate of the famous Dr. Payson, the late Dr. Asa Eaton, and others widely known.

We regret to learn from the *Western Christian Advocate* that its editor-in-chief, Dr. Kingsley, has been very sick. He was improving, but not able to be in his office.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"I saw the venerable Peter Parley Goodrich in Wall Street to-day, leaning on the arm of his son, Dick Tinto Goodrich. The old man is fading and failing fast. He wore his spectacles, and had a handkerchief around his throat. His step was unsteady, and I was satisfied that the popular author who has delighted so many hearts and homes, and given to the schools so many pleasant and useful books, cannot long remain among us. It is very rarely nowadays that the old man leaves his quiet home in Connecticut to make a visit to New York."

The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher reached his 84th year on the 12th inst. His health is generally good, enabling him to attend nearly all the meetings at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where he resides.

The Rev. Jonn Angell James, the well known philanthropist and religious writer, died in Birmingham, England, on the first inst., in his 75th year.

Mrs. E. Kidder, the well-known proprietor of the "Dysentery Cordial," died on Thursday of pneumonia, at her residence in Cliftondale.

Theodore Parker has resigned the charge of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, Boston, competent physicians in Switzerland having assured him that he will never again be able to address large audiences, but the society have declined to accept his resignation.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.—A State Convention of persons opposed to both the State and National administrations, was held in this city last week, and nominated the following State ticket: Ex-Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, for Governor; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant Governor; B. L. Allen, of Boston, for Secretary of State; Charles Kimball, of Ipswich, for Treasurer; James W. Seaver, of Boston, for Auditor; and Henry Morris, of Springfield, for Attorney General. The Convention was apparently a mixture of Old Line Whigs, Straight-out Americans, with a slight infusion of disaffected Republicans.

Ohio.—The Republican majority on the State ticket of Ohio will be 17,000. To the Senate, 25 Republicans and 10 Democrats are elected, and to the House, 64 Republicans and 40 Democrats.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Europe.—Arrivals the past week, bring European news to the 8th inst. The Zurich Conference was probably near its close. All questions with regard to Lombardy had been already settled. The funeral of Mr. Mason took place at Paris on the 5th; after which his body was to be removed to the United States. The ultra-montane party in France begin to exhibit great sympathy for the Pope, and express dissatisfaction with the course of Louis Napoleon. In Italy, the restiveness of the public mind was increasing. Col. Anoiti, an agent of the Duke of Parma, had been assassinated at Modena, whither he had gone in disguise. Mazzini, the Red Republican, has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, frankly renouncing his personal opinions, and promising the support of the Democratic party, if they can and will make Italy free. Great agitation prevailed at Naples. It is said that the Pope has informed the great Powers that he will not give up his temporal powers, and will, if necessary, call on all Catholic nations to support him. In Turkey, thirty-four persons of high rank had been arrested for complicity in the recent conspiracy against the Sultan. The English portion of the Chinese expedition is to be composed of soldiers from India, who have been recently discharged there, and who were persuaded to re-enlist by an extra bounty.

Still Later.—The Anglo Saxon brings news to the 12th. The Zurich Conference makes no satisfactory progress, which is attributed mainly to the unreasonable demands of Austria. Napoleon is thought to be losing his patience with the re-actionists, and to look with more favor upon the cause of Italy, and a closer intimacy with England. The trial trip of the Great Eastern to Holyhead had taken place. She hardly answered expectations, her greatest speed being seventeen miles an hour, with sails. The weather, however, was rather rough, and the motion of the vessel considerable. It was not probable she would leave for America before the 1st of Nov., and some predict she will not come this season.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

What the War Cost.—The two months' campaign in Italy can scarcely be said to have been a cheap amusement for any of the parties concerned. The Allgemeine Zeitung figures up the cost to the immediate parties to the war, and also to the neutral powers who were required to make preparations for contingencies, in the following table:

Austria, about	£20,000,000
France,	20,000,000
Piedmont,	4,000,000
Other Italian States,	800,000
Russia,	1,200,000
England,	880,000
Germany,	5,120,000
Total,	£52,000,000

This makes the snug little aggregate of $260,000,000—or nearly one third of the whole national debt of England.

Reasonable.—The London Times, in an article on the San Juan difficulty, laments that the former treaty should have left any pretext for the question which has arisen, and says it is a case for the earliest possible settlement. It points out the absurdity of going to war for so trivial a matter, but argues that England must nevertheless assert her rights if they are plain. The article concludes with a description of the intimate commercial and other relations existing between the two countries, and the lamentable effects which war would have upon both.

A correspondent of the Times points out that it is an error to suppose that the island of San Juan has been in the possession solely of the Hudson's Bay Company for the last three or four years, as the Americans have had a custom house officer on that island who has levied taxes on the Hudson's Bay Company, which have been paid by them under protest during that time.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily has been successfully laid, and business had commenced upon it.

A stupendous project, which has heretofore been proposed, but considered fanciful, is now revived—nothing less than to unite England and France by a bridge across the straits of Dover. It would be so high as to admit the tallest masts to pass under. One hundred and ninety towers, 500 feet apart, would be requisite. The greatest depth of water on the proposed line is 186 feet. Twenty millions of pounds sterling is the estimated cost.

The Russian Government has just commenced a railroad to connect Kiev to Odessa. It will take fifteen years to build it, and will involve more difficulties and heavier outlay than would a road from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Effect of a Tunnel.—Upon the completion of the proposed tunnel under the Simplon, the Alps, that formerly took twelve hours to pass, will be passed in half an hour. In that short time the traveler will pass from the valley of the Rhone to the valley d'Ossola.

ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURRECTION.

The great event of the past week has been an extraordinary effort at slave insurrection at the South. The demonstration took place at Harper's Ferry, Va., a town containing a U. S. Armory, and some 3000 inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and on the borders of Maryland. The affair has occasioned considerable excitement all over the country, and has caused a perfect panic at the South,—though as it turns out only twenty-one persons, (seventeen white men and four negroes,) are known to have been engaged in the conspiracy. They were under the command of "Old Ossawatomie Brown," of Kansas notoriety. How so small a squad could have got and kept possession of such a place for a number of days is a puzzler to us Yankees. The event certainly establishes two things: first, that Gov. Wise had good occasion to chide the cowardice and pusillanimity of the "Virginia chivalry," and second, that the slaves cannot be readily rallied to a vigorous strike for liberty. This latter fact will undoubtedly prevent the repetition of similar deplorable attempts at servile insurrection.

From pages of newspaper detail and comments, we extract the principal facts. The Boston Journal gives the following brief history of the progress of the affair from the beginning.

Passing by the preparatory movements of the insurrectionists, which are but faintly known at present, the first open demonstration at Harper's Ferry occurred on Sunday night, Oct. 16th. At about half-past ten on that night, the watchman at the Harper's Ferry bridge, Wm. Williamson, was seized by a number of men, and shortly afterwards carried to the Armory, which he then found was in possession of the insurgents. The man sent to relieve him at the bridge was also seized, but made his escape. Within an hour or two, some of the insurrectionists appeared at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, who lives four miles distant, took him and twelve of his negroes prisoners, proceeded to another gentleman's house, took him, his son, and all the negroes at hand, and returned to the Armory. In the meantime, (about 1 o'clock in the morning,) the passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been stopped, but was finally allowed to go on, with the understanding that it was to convey the announcement that no more trains would be suffered to pass through.

Of all this the people of Harper's Ferry knew nothing. Their first knowledge came with the terror of discovering, or imagining, that armed men were guarding the bridges and all the avenues. But before the conviction that they were prisoners became general, the working men repairing to the Armory, as usual, were taken prisoners successively, until at one time sixty were said to be confined. By this time it was broad daylight on Monday morning, when Cook, one of the leading insurgents, with two white men and several slaves, crossed the bridge and disappeared in the direction of Pennsylvania. They have not been heard from to the time of writing.

They left behind them an insurrectionary force, comprising in all fourteen white men and four negroes. Thus it appears that *twenty-one* men had taken the U. S. Armory, captured over sixty prisoners, and held for a time undisputed possession of the town of Harper's Ferry. They were reported to the public on Monday as numbering "250 whites, aided by a gang of negroes," and before night reached to "between 500 and 700 in all." Luther Simpson, a baggage-master, states, (which statement flies over the wires on Monday,) that he visited the insurgents in person, and "saw from 500 to 600 negroes, all having arms, and there were from 200 to 300 white men with them." But one of the latest accounts admits that no slaves joined the insurgents willingly, and says distinctly that "but *one instance* is related of slaves who made a public appearance with arms in their hands." The force, then which was in the active service of Capt. Brown, was as we have stated above.

As the morning of Monday wore away, the true state of the case began to discover itself. People began to flock round the armory, and promiscuous firing set in. The insurgents who were outside, and who had killed two persons, one a colored man who had refused to join their movement, mostly withdrew to their confederates in the armory, choosing for defense a large brick building with dead walls on three sides, and large doors and high window sashes on the fourth. About noon the Charlestown, Va., troops came on the ground, and were soon succeeded by another company. Desultory firing was maintained the rest of day, resulting in the loss of two insurgents and the wounding of a third. Nothing occurred on Monday except the arrival of the Baltimore military and other companies, who poured in thick and fast.

At 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning the first operations began with a parley with the beseiged, which was fruitless. An attack was ordered, as further regular firing was thought be to more dangerous to Messrs. Williamson and Washington, named above, and the other prisoners within. It was promptly executed, with the loss of two or three marines. The doors were demolished, the building entered, and all resistance was at once extinguished. The prisoners were found unharmed. Capt. John Brown, the instigator of this singular tragedy, was badly wounded, and his son shot dead. There were in all twenty-one killed during the trouble—fifteen insurgents and six citizens—and three wounded, all insurgents.

So long ago as last August, Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, had warning of the plot in the following anonymous letter; but probably considering the thing utterly improbable, he seems to have paid no attention to it:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1859.

Sir:—I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it to be my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a select association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is Old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter, drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland, where it is situated I have not been able to learn.

As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains of Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

An attempt is being made by some of the press to connect this fanatical folly with the general anti-slavery movement. To put that matter in its true light we copy the following paragraph of a history of Brown, the leader of the insurrection, from the *New York Herald*, which paper cannot certainly be accused of partiality for the abolitionists:

Captain Brown was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. He was fanatical on the subject of anti-slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was specially deputed by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slaveholders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demeanor, apparently inoffensive until the subject of slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit a feeling of indignation unparalleled. After matters subsided in Kansas, Brown intimated to some of his anti-slavery friends that he contemplated organizing an insurrection amongst the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. This fact becoming known to some of the leading anti-slavery men of the country, they refused him means with which to go on, and discouraged his proposed undertaking. He spent a portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities, and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age. It is supposed that he employed this money, thus obtained, to hire the farm near Harper's Ferry, which he used as a rendezvous for the insurrectionists.

The New York Evening Post has the following:

Rumors which are current among the free blacks of this city, represent that this outbreak was only a premature explosion of a more general conspiracy. It is alleged that a rising all over the States of Maryland and Virginia was contemplated; that the 24th of October was the day appointed for the attempt, and that the seizure of the Arsenal was to be the signal to the insurgents. The taking of the Arsenal in anticipation of the day whereby the conflict has been precipitated, before the slaves were ready for it, is supposed to be a mistake of some one entrusted by the leaders with the execution of that part of the plot. Whether there is any foundation for these rumors, or whether they are mere inventions got up after the event to stimulate public curiosity, we cannot say.

The stories connecting the name of "old Brown, of Ossawattomie," as he is called, with the leadership of this fanatical enterprise are, we are induced to think, well founded; and in that event the whole affair may be regarded as a late fruit of the violence which the slaveholders introduced into Kansas. Brown was one of the early settlers in that new territory; he was a conspicuous object of persecution all through the troubles; his property was destroyed; he and his family were cruelly treated on several occasions; three or four of his sons were killed by Southern desperadoes; and these many exasperations drove him to madness. He has not been regarded since, we are told, as a perfectly sane man. He has been known to vow vengeance against the whole class of slaveholders for the outrages perpetrated by their representatives in Kansas, and this insurrection, if he is at the head of it, is the manner in which he gluts his resentments. Frenzied by the remembrance of his wrongs, his whole nature turned into gall by the bitter hatreds stirred up in Kansas, and reckless of consequences, he has plunged into the work of blood.

The reporter of the Baltimore *American* was admitted to the room where Brown was lying, and held the following conversation with him:

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"

"My name is John Brown. I am well known. I have been known as Old Brown, of Kansas. I am from Litchfield County, Connecticut, and have lived in divers places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I'm dying too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, and am content to await my fate; but I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man, and yesterday I could have killed whom I chose, but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man had they not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and burned the town, but did not. I have treated the persons whom I took as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am 63 years old.

Reporter—"When did you first conceive this move?"

Brown—"While in Kansas. After my property was destroyed, two of my sons killed, and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I also was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the negroes."

Reporter—"Where did you get all your rifles and the pikes which are here? Who furnished you with them?"

Brown—"My own money! I did not receive aid from any man. Cook is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded in running off slaves this time, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here so long, but they (the citizens) deceived me by proposing compromises which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

Ed. Copie, one of the conspirators taken prisoner, states that he is from Iowa. He made the acquaintance of Brown last winter in Iowa, where Brown told him of this scheme, and asked him to join the expedition. Copie states as follows:

"We were to be well paid for our time and trouble. We never made a direct bargain as to how much we were to receive. Old man Brown was not to pay us, but I don't know who was. The rifles were furnished by the Massachusetts Aid Society. They were first sent to Kansas, but the excitement having died away, they were of no use, and Brown got the rifles for this expedition. They were sent from Kansas to Chambersburg, Franklin County; they were then hauled from there to Brown's house by a man who lives in Greencastle. I don't know who made the pikes or picks. I have said all the prayers I have to say, and am ready to die."

This man was in excellent spirits, perfectly unconcerned in regard to his fate, and said that he "was ready to swing, if the laws of the country ordered it."

Another prisoner is a negro named Gains. He says he lived in Harrisburgh, Pa., and that Brown had induced him to come over to Maryland and work for him; that he did so, and was induced to go into the insurrection.

All the prisoners are in confinement at Charlestown, Va. It is understood that the State Courts will try them first for murder. If any are acquitted they will then be handed over to the U. S. authorities to be tried for treason. "Capt. Cook" and two other white men are still at large. It is likely they escaped into Pennsylvania, and may thence find their way to Canada. The greatest exertions however, are being made for their capture. As we have before said, the affair has produced a terrible panic all through the South, particularly at Baltimore, and Washington, and Richmond, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the civil and military authorities to nip in the bud any further outbreak. The whole matter forcibly reveals the truly sad condition of Southern society.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Five Cent Savings Bank, Hanover Street, Boston, has been put under injunction by the Bank Commissioners, on account of a defalcation of the treasurer, Isaac F. Shepard, Esq. The amount taken, Mr. Shepard says will not exceed $15,000. His first breach of trust was in 1854, the year the Bank went into operation, when he embarked in some unfortunate land speculation. S. H. Walley and Jacob Sleeper, Esqs., have been appointed Receivers to adjust the affairs of the Bank.

The Great Eastern.—F. W. Cumberland, Esq., who has recently been appointed General Manager of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, was in Boston last week. He has completed all the arrangements necessary for the reception of the Great Eastern at Portland, and she would leave Holyhead for that port on the 20th. Mr. Cumberland states that if the trial trip was a success, she will *undoubtedly* be here by the last of next week.

Commendable.—The Portsmouth Journal relates that Clement March, Esq., a son of Joseph W. March, of Greenland, is paying the debts of his father, who died fifteen years ago. The estate was administered upon as insolvent, and demands amounting to thirteen thousand dollars were approved by the Commissioners. To meet these there was less than three thousand dollars, and the estate was settled in 1845. The son now honors his father's memory by coming forward and spending ten thousand dollars in paying his father's old creditors in full—a shining example of magnanimity and filial respect.

Killed by a Bull.—Benjamin Converse of Wardsboro', Vt., was recently killed by a bull that he was leading home from the Wilmington Fair. The body was found about 100 rods from home, badly bruised and nearly nude. The bull was owned by Nathaniel Hammond, of Boston, and kept on his model farm, which Mr. Converse had conducted for ten years past. The bull was secured and immediately shot.

California Law against Duelling.—Section second of article XI. of the Constitution of the State of California reads as follows: "Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this State or out of it, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution."

NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer Quaker City has arrived in Hampton Roads in tow of the steamer State of Georgia.

The assignees of Phillips, Sampson & Co. have sold the *Atlantic Monthly* to Ticknor & Fields. The sum which was paid for this property, it is reported, is $10,000.

A decree has been published, abolishing slavery from the island of Java from Oct. 1. At the last accounts the slaves on the island were about five thousand in number.

On Sunday, a child in Brooklyn, creeping about the floor of her mother's room, found matches, and from them gnawed the ends. She was poisoned by phosphorus, and died.

A large body of land, 82,000 acres, lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for $60,000 to a Northern Emigration Society, who design settling upon it.

Thanksgiving in Kentucky and Maine, Nov. 24.

A woman in Bangor, Me., has an infant nine weeks old that weighs two pounds and a half. The child weighed just one pound at its birth.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED,
Up to Saturday, Oct. 22.

R H Wilder—L B Knight—G P Warner—A W Eastman—C S Harrington—W F Warren.

Book Concern Notices.

NEW MUSIC BOOK—THE "DAY SPRING."—We should feel ourselves wanting in duty to our readers did we fail to call, most emphatically, their special attention to this exceedingly attractive book. It is the first, and perhaps the only new book of the season, and its early publication will give abundant time for choristers and choirs to make every needful preparation for its reception.

Whether we consider the uncommon clearness and beauty of its typography, its immense amount of new and selected matter, or the choiceness and variety of its music, we feel as though it were hardly possible to say too much in its commendation.

Price $8 per dozen. Single copies sent for examination for 75 cents. 2t

Letters Received from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22.

L Andrews—J Q Adams—C Andrews—G S Alexander—A S Adams—T Baker—D W Baldwin—A F Barnard—D C Brick—P E Brown—J W Blagborne—B K Bosworth—S M Carlton—I B Bigelow—H P Blood—J Batchelder—S Bishop—Carlton & Porter—C H Chase—N L Chase—C A Curtis—N J Carter—J N Cooley—A J Copeland—S B Cole—D Clarke—J D Clarke—C W Davis—A Davis—B Cox—R Doukersley 3—O E Darling—L M Davis—J English—A Eaton—H F Forrest—T L Fowle—L Falconer—N Green—N Goodrich—J Garatt—A Gardner—D Gage, Jr—P N Granger—Howe & Ferry—A Hayward—Horton Bros—M D Herrick—W Hewes—N Hayden—I Haynes—H M Horton—L Hill 2—C H Hanaford—D Holden—W H Hyde—W Hughes—T Hill—E W Hutchinson—J Hayes—J B Hersey—P Higgins—A Huntington—R S Joes—W J Judd—O H Jasper—J L Jenney—E P Kimball—F A Loomis—A B Lovewell—G W Ladson—W Moore—H B Mitchell—A H Monsinger—N J Merrill—D K Merrill—C A Merrill—C H Noyes—S Piper—H R Parmenter—C Phenix—J A Robinson—C E Rich—W W Roberts—N F Rogers—O Robbins—C B Roberts—A P Rand—W J Robinson—J E Risley—M Spencer—G D Strout—R S Stubbs—E Sanborn—J E Sheffield—G W Stevens—N W Scott—E S Stanley—S D Smith—A Stiles—John Smith—J S Sanborn—B Tukey—Niles Tilden—M White—L Wentworth—F Woods—W F M Wheden—E R Wilkins—A Woodward—L B Whitney.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository.
5 Cornhill, Boston.

Marriages.

In this city, Oct. 19, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. Edward B. Kinsley, of Cambridge, to Miss Hannah N. McCurdy, of Boston, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Oct. 13, by Rev. Chester Field, Mr. Wm F. Walden to Miss Celeste E. Rowell; Oct. 18, Mr. Geo. H. Simmons to Miss Sarah Jades, all of Boston.

Oct. 20, by Rev. Chester Field, Mr. Eben W. Blanchard to Miss Angelia C. Caldwell, both of Swampscott.

In Charlestown, Oct. 17, by Rev. I. S. Cushman, Mr. Henry C. Saunders to Miss Esther L. Robinson, both of C.; Oct. 20, Mr. Israel Dexter, of Windsor, N. S., to Miss Matilda Harvey, of Charlestown.

In Malden, 15th inst., by Gilbert Haven, Esq., Mr. Samuel L. Watson to Miss Isabella G. Smith, all of M.

In Wales, Oct. 9, by Rev. S. Piper, Mr. Solomon S. Gould to Miss Angenette Groves, of Holland.

In Lynn, Oct. 17, by Rev. J. L. Hanaford, Mr. Charles H. Annis to Miss Lizzie H. Haynes, both of Lynn.

In Salmon Falls, N. H., July 27, by Rev. S. P. Heath, Mr. Edward H. Gould to Miss Anna A. Whitehouse, both of Great Falls, N. H.; also, by the same, July 28, Mr. James F. Davis to Miss Mary A. Armstrong, both of South Berwick, Me.

In Salmon Falls, N. H., Oct. 16, by Rev. S. P. Heath, Mr. John E. Chesley, of Newmarket, N. H., to Miss Georgie Marden, of Salmon Falls, N. H.

In Industry, Oct. 6, by Rev. N. Ellis, Mr. John Sedgley to Miss Maria C. Cutts, both of Industry.

Deaths.

Oct. 13, Caroline Elizabeth Holway, daughter of Lemuel H. and Sarah Holway, aged 1 year and 23 days.

In Malden, Sept. 26, Samuel Cox, Esq., aged 72 years and 3 months.

In Ashburnham, Mass., Oct. 3d, Mrs. Roxana F. Merriam, wife of Joshua Merriam. For many years a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

In East Knox, Oct. 4, Charles Wesley, only child of Rev. Kendrick N. and Martha Meservey, aged 3 years, 10 months and 19 days.

Notices.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

At Sandwich,	October 25.
At Malden,	October 26.
At Springfield,	November 9.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

CONCORD DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

November—Littleton, 6; Lancaster, 19; Gilmanton, 20; Suncook, 20; Hooksett, 27 A. M.; Bow, 27 P. M.

December—Concord, 4; Fisherville, 4, L. D. Barrows; Sanbornton Bridge, 4, Jas. Pike; Chichester, 4, S. Green; Plymouth, 11 P. M.; W. Plymouth, 11 A. M.; Warren, 18, Wm. D. Cass; Hillsboro' Bridge, 18 A. M.; Henniker, 18 P. M.; E. Sanbornton, 25.

January—Manchester, Elm Street, 1 A. M.; North Elm Street, 1 P. M.; North Centre, 1, Charles Young; Bristol, 8; Piermont, 8, C. U. Dunning; Haverhill, 8, N. Martin; Lyman, 15, A. M.; Lisbon, 15, P. M.; Landaff, 15, G. N. Bryant; Bath, 22, A. M.; North Haverhill, 22, P. M.; E. Haverhill, 29.

Arrangements will be made for other Quarterly Meetings on the District.

Quarterly Conferences are to be held on the Saturday evening previous to the above appointments.

LEWIS HOWARD.

Sanbornton Bridge, Oct. 20.

PORTLAND DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

November—Yarmouth, 12, 13; Scarboro', 19, 20; Standish, 27, 28; Hollis, N. Hobart, 27, 28.

December—Denmark, 3, 4; Porter, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6, 7; Scotland, 10, 11; Elliot, D. Waterhouse, 10, 11; South Biddeford, 17, 18; Saccarappa, 17, 18; Gray, 24, 25; Kennebunk-Port, 31, Jan. 1.

January—Portland, Chesnut Street, 7, 8; Dam's Mills, 14, 15.

C. C. CONE.

THE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their next meeting at Pawtucket, Monday, Feb. 7th. The assignment is as follows:

Monday Evening, Sermon—Wm. Livesey.
Tuesday, A. M., Prayer and Relation of Experience.
" P. M., Essay, The Present Duty of the Providence Conference on the subject of Slavery in the M. E. Church—J. B. Gould.
Tuesday Evening, Sermon—C. H. Titus.
Wednesday, A. M., Essay, The Expediency of substituting the Sabbath School for the Sunday Morning Service—S. W. Coggeshall.
Wednesday, P. M., Essay, Spiritualism—W. McDonald.
" Essay, The Habitual Use of Tobacco—H. S. White.
Wednesday Evening, Sermon—E. B Bradford.
Each of the essays to be followed by a discussion.
Fall River, Oct. 18. J. B. GOULD, Secretary.

PREACHERS' MEETING.—The preachers of Worcester North will hold their next meeting at Ashburnham, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 1st and 2d. Each preacher will be expected to present the meeting with a sketch, exegesis, essay, or written sermon. Dr. Haven, of Boston, is expected to preach Tuesday evening.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Alumni of this Association, also to all the preachers on the District, with their wives. If any accustomed to attend, find it inconvenient to be present, please inform Bro. Wood by letter previous to the meeting.

Athol Depot, Oct. 19. W. J. HAMBLETON, Sec'ry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, Sanbornton Bridge.—The Winter Term commences Nov. 17th. See advertisement. 3t. Oct. 26.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY of the Hanover Street M. E. Church will be held at the Hanover Street Church, on Sunday evening, Oct. 30, at 7 o'clock. Several addresses will be given. Per order.

DEDICATION.—The "Noah's Ark" Methodist Episcopal Church, lately erected in West Medway, will be dedicated to Almighty God on Sunday, Nov. 6. Services will commence in the morning at the usual hour of public worship. Dr. Haven will preach the dedicatory sermon, and also in the afternoon. WM. JACKSON.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE will hold their annual meeting at the Steward's Room in their Building in Northfield, N. H., on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing annual officers and the transaction of any and all such business as may legally come before said meeting. ASA P. CATE, Secretary.

Northfield, N. H., Oct. 19. 3t.

The Markets.

From the New England Farmer.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1859.

At market, 1900 Beeves, 1100 Stores, 7000 Sheep and Lambs and 1100 Swine.

PRICES.—*Market Beef*—Extra, $8.00 @ 0.00; first quality, $7.75; second do., $6.50 @ 0.00; third do., $4.75 @ 5.00.
Barreling Cattle—None at market.
Milch Cows—$40 @ 46; Common do. $18 @ 19.
Working Oxen—$100, 140 @ 165.
Yearlings—$9 @ 11.
Two Years Old—$16 @ 20.
Three Years Old—$20 @ 21.
Hides—6 @ 6½c ℔ lb. (None but slaughter at this market.)
Calf Skins—10 @ 12c ℔ lb.
Tallow—Sales at 7 @ 7½c, rough.
Sheep and Lambs—$1.00 @ 1.50; extra, $2.00 @ 3.00.
Pelts—75c @ 1.00.
Spring Pigs—5½c. Retail, 6 @ 7c.
Fat Hogs—Undressed—6½c.

RETAIL PRICES,
INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.
[Corrected from the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

PROVISIONS—℔ lb.	
Butter, lump,	24 @ 28
Tub, best,	21 @ 24
2d quality,	18 @ 20
Cheese, old,	00 @ 00
1st quality, new,	10 @ 12
2d quality,	8 @ 10
Sage,	11 @ 13
Eggs, doz.,	@ 20
Beef, fresh,	7 @ 13
Salted,	7 @ 10
Smoked,	12½ @ 14
Hogs, whole,	7½ @ 08
Pork, fresh,	10 @ 11
Salted,	10 @ 11
Hams, Boston,	11½ @ 12½
Western,	@ 11
Lard, best,	@ 11½
Western, keg,	@ 11
Veal,	6 @ 12½
Calves, whole,	5 @ 09
Lamb, ℔ lb,	6 @ 12½
Mutton,	8 @ 16
Sheep, whole,	8 @ 11
Chickens, ℔ lb,	12½ @ 17
Turkeys, lb,	12½ @ 17
Ducks, pair,	1 00 @ 1 25
Geese, lb,	10 @ 15
Roasting Pigs,	1 50 @ 2 50
Pigeons, doz.	1 50 @ 1 75
Woodcocks, each	@ 25
Partidges, each,	@ 25
Rabbits, each,	@ 10
Hares, each,	@ 12½
Plover, each,	17 @ 20
Venison, lb,	10 @ 12½
VEGETABLES.	
Cauliflowers,	12 @ 20
Egg Plants,	12 @ 17
Cabbages,	5 @ 07

Sieva Beans, qt,	@ 25
Shelled Beans, qt,	10 @ 12
Marrow Squashes, lb,	@ 1½
Hubbard Squashes, ℔ lb,	@ 3
Peppers, lb,	@ 4
Sweet Potatoes, peck,	@ 33
Onions, new, peck,	@ 25
Celery, bunch,	08 @ 10
Potatoes, pk,	20 @ 25
Turnips, new, peck,	@ 20
Beets, new, peck,	@ 20
Tomatoes, ℔ qt,	@ 06
Beans, dry, peck,	50 @ 00
Split Peas, pk,	@ 63
Pickles, ℔ gal,	25 @ 33
FRUIT.	
Chestnuts, qt,	@ 17
Barberries, peck,	@ 75
Common Grapes, lb,	05 @ 06
Catawba Grapes, ℔ lb,	12 @ 25
Isabella Grapes, ℔ lb,	12½ @ 17
Black Hamburgs, lb,	50 @ 62
Quinces lb peck,	@ 75
Pears, peck,	75 @ 1 25
Muskmellons,	12 @ 25
Watermelons, each,	25 @ 33
Cantelope Melons, each,	06 @ 12
Pine Apples, each,	10 @ 17
Lemons, ℔ doz.,	@ 25
Cranberries, ℔ qt,	12 @ 15
Apples, peck,	25 @ 37
Dried Apples, quartered, ℔ lb,	08 @ 10
Sliced, ℔ lb,	10 @ 12
Figs, ℔ lb,	12½ @ 17

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.	
Mess beef, per bbl, cash price,	15 00 @16 00
Navy Mess, bbl,	@13 00
No. 1 do,	10 00 @11 00
Pork, Boston, ex. cl. bbl,	@21 00
Boston clear,	@20 00
Ohio, extra clear,	@20 00
Do. clear,	@18 00
Ohio, Mess,	16 00 @00 00
Do. Prime,	@12 00
Boston Lard in bbls,	@ 11
Ohio, leaf, do. do,	11 @ 11½
Hams, Boston, lb,	@ 11½
Do. Ohio, lb,	@ 11
Tongues, bbl,	25 00
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.	
Butter, Lump, 100 lbs new,	20 00 @26 00
Tub, 1st qual,	19 00 @22 00
2d " "	15 00 @19 00
Cheese, best, per ton,	9 00 @10 00
Do. Common, ℔ ton,	6 00 @ 8 00
Eggs, 100 doz,	@18 00
FRUITS & VEGETABLES.	
Chestnuts, bush,	@ 5 00
Hickory nuts, bush,	2 00 @ 2 50
Tomatoes, bush,	@ 1 25
Onions, ℔ bbl,	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples, ℔ bbl, for table,	2 50 @ 3 00
Cooking Apples,	1 50 @ 2 00
Marrow Squashes, ℔ 100 lbs,	1 00 @ 0 00
Havana Oranges, per box,	0 00 @ 4 50
Lemons, ℔ box,	2 50 @ 3 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100,	4 00 @06 00
Potatoes, bbl,	1 50 @ 2 00
Dried Apples, ℔ 100 lbs, quartered,	6 @ 08 00
Dried Apples, sliced, ℔ 100 lbs,	8 @ 10 00
White Beans, ℔ bu,	1 25 @ 2 00
Split Peas, ℔ bu,	2 50 @ 0 00
Pickles, bbl,	5 00 @ 8 00
GRASS SEED.	
Herds Grass, bush,	2 75 @ 3 00
Red Top, ℔ sack,	2 75 @ 3 00

Clover, Northern, ℔ lb,	12 @ 13
Clover, Western,	10½ @ 12
Fowl Meadow, bu,	@ 4 50
R. I. Bent Grass, bu,	1 50 @ 2 00
White Dutch Clover,	30 @ 33
Buckwheat, ℔ bus,	1 00 @ 1 25
Winter Rye, bush,	1 00 @ 1 25
Winter Wheat ℔ bush,	2 00 @ 2 50
HAY.	
Country Hay, ℔ 100 lbs, old,	95 @ 1 05
New,	00 @ 0 00
Eastern, pressed, ℔ ton,	16 00 @17 00
Straw, 100 lbs,	60 @ 70
LEATHER.	
Phila. city, ℔ lb,	32 @ 35
Do. country,	27 @ 30
Baltimore city,	27 @ 30
Do. dry hide,	26 @ 29
Bost. slaughter,	22 @ 25
Sole, Boston, middling,	22 @ 25
Do. heavy,	19 @ 22
N. Y. sole heavy,	20 @ 22½
Middling,	24 @ 25
N. Y. do. light, B. A.,	24 @ 25
Calf, rough,	55 @ 60
Do. finished,	70 @ 85
CURRIED LEATHER.	
Heavy wax, West, ℔ foot,	17 @ 19
Buenos Ayres,	19 @ 20
Kip, West, ℔ foot,	14 @ 16
Buenos Ayres,	18 @ 19
African,	18 @ 19½
Grain Leather, Heavy, ℔ foot,	18 @ 20
Light,	12 @ 13
LIME.	
Rockland, cask,	00 @ 70
Camden,	@ —
WOOL.	
Saxony fleece,	58 @ 70
Am. full blood,	54 @ 57
Am. ½ blood,	44 @ 57
Com. to ½ blood,	40 @ 42
Western mixed,	38 @ 45
Pulled, extra,	48 @ 57
Do. superfine,	42 @ 50
Do. 1st quality,	34 @ 45
Do. 2d do,	@ 00

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, of every variety, as:
HAY SCALES,
COAL SCALES,
RAILROAD SCALES,
WHEELBARROW SCALES,
PLATFORM SCALES,
GROCERS' SCALES,
BUTCHERS' SCALES,
DRUGGISTS' SCALES, &c., &c., &c.,
Unequalled for accuracy, durability and convenience; and purchasers may continue to rely upon them as worthy of that superiority which for more than thirty years they have enjoyed.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN,
Sept 14 1y 34 Kilby Street, Boston.

Advertisements.

CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH VOLUME. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXIV.] CONTENTS. [NOVEMBER.
The Rice Lands of the South. By T. Addison Richards. With Eighteen Illustrations from Original Drawings by the Author.
The Volcanoes of Central America. With Twenty Illustrations from Original Drawings, by Hitchcock.
Tea Culture in the United States. With Twelve Illustrations.
Robert Fenton's Victory.
Match-Making.
The Fall of Maubila.
That Disagreeable Biggs.
One of the Nunns.
Proposal. By Bayard Taylor.
A Man of Letters.
The Phial of Dread. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow.
The Virginians. By W. M. Thackeray. (Concluded.)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sir George, my Lady, and their Master.—Two Head-Pieces. Chap. XCI. Satis Pugnæ. Chap. XCII. Under Vine and Fig-Tree.
Effie Campbell.
Monthly Record of Current Events.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
Editor's Easy Chair.
Our Foreign Bureau.
Professor Frog's Entomological Experiences. Sixteen Comic Designs by Bellew.
Fashions for Nonember. With Two Illustrations by Voigt.
The present Number closes the Nineteenth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. In the Introductory Notice prefixed to the first Number, the Publishers announced their intention to present a periodical "which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without. And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands or the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."
How far they have succeeded in carrying out their design the 114 Numbers of the Magazine already published will show. Each of these contains as much matter as an ordinary octavo of 400 pages, costing, if illustrated in the style of the Magazine, at least three dollars. The Nineteen Volumes of the Magazine are thus equivalent to a library of more than a Hundred Volumes, comprising the best productions of the foremost Novelists, Historians, Essayists, and Poets of the day.
Without entering into a comparison with other American periodicals, the Publishers may be permitted to say that HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains 75 per cent. more matter than Blackwood's, Fraser's, or the Dublin University Magazine. While giving place to many of the best productions of European Novelists and Essayists, HARPER'S MAGAZINE regularly furnishes a larger amount of original matter than is contained in any other similar periodical, whether European or American. It has published articles from more than Two Hundred American writers, residing in every section, and in almost every State of the Union. By thus welcoming contributions from every part of the country, the Publishers have effectually prevented the Magazine from assuming a sectional character, or becoming the organ of any "mutual admiration" clique or party.
As an Illustrated Magazine HARPER'S is wholly without a rival. The volumes already published have contained more than Six Thousand Engravings, most of them executed in the highest style of the art, from Original Drawings by Dopler, Parsons, Hitchcock, Fredericks, Wallin, Thwaites, Hoppin, Chapin, Lossing, Voight, Bellew, McLenan, Strother, Hooper, Dallas, and other Artists. For these the Magazine has paid not less than *One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars*. The cost of its literary contributions has considerably exceeded this amount. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has therefore, in less than ten years, paid more than a *Quarter of a Million of Dollars* to American Authors and Artists.
The Publishers gratefully acknowledge that this large outlay has been remunerative beyond their most sanguine expectations. They hoped from the first that the Magazine would "make its way into the hands or the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States," but the number of these readers has proved far greater than they anticipated. They believe that the circulation of the Magazine will continue to increase with the growth and population of the country. For the spirit and manner in which it will hereafter be conducted, they can offer no better guarantee than the contents of the Volumes already issued.
TERMS.
One Copy for One Year, $3 00
Two Copies for One Year, 5 00
Three or more Copies for One Year (each) 2 00
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS.
Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.00.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.
Oct 26 1t

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh.
☞ This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. I took two teaspoonsful at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.
The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe Sts.
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.
Sold by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, and by all Druggists. 1t Oct 26

INTERESTING JUVENILE BOOKS, Published by HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery, New York.
"Glen Morris Stories." A new series of Juvenile Books, by Francis Forrester, Esq. Now Ready:
"Guy Carlton," The Story of a Boy who belonged to the "Try Company." One volume, 16mo., beautifully illustrated. Price, extra cloth, 60 cents; extra cloth, (full gilt) 80 cents.
NOTE.—To Parents, Guardians and Teachers.—The purpose of "The Glen Morris Stories" is to sow the seeds of pure, noble, manly character, in the mind of our great nation's childhood. They exhibit the virtues and vices of childhood, not in prosy, unreadable precepts, but in a series of characters which move before the imagination as living beings do before the senses. Thus access to the heart is won by way of the imagination. While the story charms, the truth sows itself in the conscience and in the affections. The child is thereby led to abhor the false and the vile, and to sympathize with the right, the beautiful, and the true. To every parent, teacher and guardian, who has affinity with these high purposes, the "Glen Morris Stories" are most respectfully inscribed by their fellow-laborer in the field of childhood,
FRANCIS FORRESTER.
THE LU LU LIBRARY: Twelve beautiful books for small children, comprising—
Picture Alphabet, Simple Stories,
Picture Multiplier, The Journey and Visit,
New Stories for Girls, Boat Builders, &c.
New Stories for Boys, Grandfather's Stories,
Stories for Children, Child's Gem,
Little Story-Book, Young Dreamer.
THE COLMAN SERIES. New Books, neatly bound in scarlet cloth and gilt backs, with Illustrations—viz.:
New and True Stories,
Holiday Stories,
Stories of Affection,
Pearl Story Book,
The Pet Butterflies,
The Talisman.
The whole neatly put up in a box. Price, $1.50.
The above series of SIX BOOKS are all short, moral, and interesting Stories, with many Engravings.
THE ALDEN SERIES. Consisting of
Choice Stories for the Young.
Rupert Cabell, and Other Tales.
The Old Revolutionary Soldier.
Days of Boyhood.
Little Clara; or, Self-Control, &c.
Little Dora; or, The Four Seasons.
Pebbles from the Sea-Shore, or Lizzie's First Gleanings.
The Good Boy's and Girl's Picture Gallery.
May be had separately, or in neat boxes. Price per set, $3.00.
The above series of EIGHT BOOKS contain numerous Illustrations, are printed on very fine paper, uniformly bound in neat scarlet cloth, gilt side and back, and are recommended as a choice Library of Books for the Young.
All the above on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by J. P. MAGEE, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Oct 26 2t

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY. This is one of the oldest and best established Institutions in the State. For five years under the present Faculty, its patronage has been uniform and extensive. Its Faculty consists of twelve thorough and experienced teachers, four of whom are college graduates. The Principal and Preceptress, and nearly the whole Faculty board in the Hall with the Students. The Buildings are large, partly new, and in most excellent condition; Rooms ample, and furnished with closets. For the Ladies there is an excellent and well furnished Bath Room and Gymnasium. Diplomas are awarded to graduates, and if possible, positions to teach secured. Special pains taken with those preparing for College. Extra advantages afforded in Music, Oil Painting, and other Ornamentals. The Institution has a well-established Commercial Department, which with commodious and well-furnished rooms, thorough Professors and able Lecturers, furnishes advantages equal to those of the best Commercial Colleges.
Board, Washing and Furnished Room per term of 14 weeks, $27.50. Tuition from $4.00 to $6.00.
Winter Term begins November 30th. For Catalogue to engage rooms address the Principal,
Oct 26 5t J. V. VAN PETTEN, A. M.

THE MEDLEY GLEE BOOK. A Collection of Quartetts, Glees, and Choruses for the use of Musical Conventions, Associations, Choirs, and the Home Circle. A new volume, containing *the Gems of all similar works*. The very best Glee Book published. Price $1. $9 per dozen.
Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street. 1t Oct 26

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS. N. K. SKINNER is now prepared to exhibit a choice selection of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS of the various styles adapted to the season, which he will manufacture into garments in style and workmanship equal to any in the city, and at prices the very lowest that can consist with the value of the materials used.
a No 257 Washington Street, a few doors North of Winter Street. 6t Sept 28

WANTED, Agents to sell Choice Steel Plate Engravings, including Fine Engravings of the CRUCIFIXION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only a small capital, can make $50 to $60 per month.
For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York. 6t Oct 12

100,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD!! SELECT MELODIES, Comprising the best Hymns and Spiritual Songs in Common Use. As also a number of Original Pieces and Translations from the German. By Rev. Wm. Hunter. Price, 40 cents.
The most popular music books of the day are those containing selections from the above.—"Joyfully, joyfully," "Eden above," "There is a spot to me more dear," "Away from his home and the friends of his youth," "Home in Heaven," (and many others just as good, but which have not yet been borrowed by other collectors,) are all compositions of Dr. Hunter, who may justly be called our modern Methodist poet. "Joyfully" and others have reached Europe, and been sung there by thousands, while "A home in heaven" was used in Syria by the "self-supporting missionary," he attributing it to a workingman of England. No collection of sacred poetry is complete without a copy of the Melodies. Buy it, and as you read it, the words will sing themselves.
Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
Published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 2t Oct 19

BOARDING. MILTON DAGGETT has removed from 12 Essex Street to No. 10 Otis Place, leading from Summer to Franklin Street.
Oct 5 tf

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR never debilitates. It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of attack.
All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together. Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—ALSO.—
SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, compounded from Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.
The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the Bowels.
The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed. Such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. Price 3 dimes.
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York.
July 20 1y

AN APPEAL TO THE M. E. CHURCH, CONcerning what its next General Conference should do on the question of Slavery. By Rev. Abel Stevens. 48 pp. 12mo. Price 12 cents.
Sept 14 2mos JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

ANTI-TOBACCO TRACTS. Believing that the religious community need some light on the subject of using Tobacco, I shall hereafter keep for sale the Tracts of Rev. Geo. Trask. We have now twelve for adults—four pages each. Price 50 cents per hundred. Also, six for Young America, four pages each. Price 40 cents per hundred. For 12 cents I will send by mail, pre-paid, one each eighteen kinds.
DIARY OF REV. SOLOMON SPITTLE—56 pages 18mo., 6 engravings, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen.
JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Sept 14 2mos

BANKING HOUSE OF ALLEN, NEALE & CO., GLOBE BUILDING, 18 STATE ST., BOSTON.
Purchase and Sell, on the most favorable terms, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Checks, Drafts, Bullion and Specie. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchange. Bills drawn on London, payable in any part of England, Ireland or Scotland. 1y Jan 5

ANOTHER LOT OF NEW MUSIC—5 new Pieces.
One Blessed View of Heaven, by Dadmun.
Heaven Above. Sinner Beware.
World of Light. Whispering Softly.
3 cents each; 25 cents per doz.; $1.50 per 100. 2 cents per doz. extra for postage, if sent by mail.
Sept 7 JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. 2mos

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY! Warranted Water Proof Boots! At 170 Hanover Street, Boston.
We are now manufacturing and daily receiving cases of those celebrated WATER PROOF BOOTS, which we have sold the past five years, and which have given such complete satisfaction to those who have worn them.
We offer them to the public as the ONLY ARTICLE in the shape of a LEATHER BOOT, that is wholly impervious to water.
The great advantage of these Boots is that they *Keep the Feet Dry* in the severest weather.
The Preparation used to make them Water Proof, not only renders them so, but keeps the uppers soft and pliable, and preserves the leather so as to prevent it from breaking.
Possessing all the advantages of a Rubber Boot, still they are less clumsy, and the material such as to allow the perspiration to escape from the feet.
We shall keep a general assortment of the above for MEN AND BOYS, from the heavy sea and working Boot to the comparatively light, and of all widths, both sewed and pegged, and shall be able to accommodate persons of different occupations. They are well made and of the best material, so that no more durable Boot can be found.
We have also on hand a Large and General Assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, of the best quality, which we will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
T. C. & C. F. NEWCOMB, No. 170 Hanover Street, Boston. 3mos Sept 28

HANCOCK HOUSE, COURT SQUARE. This house is conducted on the European plan. The furniture is new, and patent spring beds. Attached is a restorator, barber's shop, bath rooms, &c. The house is central, and open night and day. Those seeking a quiet home can obtain rooms by the day or week, where the stillness of the Sabbath is seldom broken. Terms moderate.
Sept 28 3mos G. A. GRIDLEY & CO.

FOUSEL'S PABULUM VITÆ! The Great French Remedy for the Cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, CHRONIC COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND AIR PASSAGES.
This admirable preparation possesses all the medicinal properties so long sought for by the profession in the treatment of pulmonary disease, in a highly concentrated form. It is the discovery of an eminent French physician and chemist, who, after many years patient research, has succeeded in producing a remedy more agreeable and effective than any yet offered to the public in this country. This volatile preparation will reinvigorate the entire system, and restore the healthy functions to all the organs of the body; it has proved itself to be the only remedy known that can arrest the development of tubercles in the lungs, or restore the vital functions of those organs to their normal condition. A beneficial result is immediately experienced by its use, and the patient feels and realizes an improvement after the first dose. It can be administered to the most delicate and feeble with perfect safety and certain relief. The testimonials of its efficacy include the names of eminent Physicians, Chemists and respectable citizens.
Dr. A. A. HAYES, the eminent Massachusetts State Assayer, says: "This preparation by chemical analysis, was proved to be free from Opium or any of its compounds; nor were any of the Alkaloids present. It does not contain any mercurial or mineral substance, but consists wholly of volatile, diffusible agents, which afford vapors freely at a moderate temperature. Most of the substances present are officially used in alleviating pulmonary disease; but the device by which they are combined is new and original, and adapts the compound to inhalation or other modes of administration."
It is sold at the low price of 50 cents and $1 per bottle, thus placing it within the reach of all classes. F. J. LAFORME, sole Agent, Boston, Mass. M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents, No. 26 Tremont Street, Museum Building, Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Circulars with testimonials of its efficacy can be had of the Agents.
Aug 17 1y

LAWSON'S NERVOUS CURATIVE. This article is presented to the public as an entirely new and original REMEDY for that painful class of ills called NERVOUS DISEASES. It is an effectual cure for *Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Headache*, Toothache, and all nervous difficulties. It has been satisfactorily tested by hundreds in and around Lowell, whose certificates, voluntarily given, puts the efficacy beyond question. Persons who have been invalids from Neuralgia for twelve years and upwards, and who have in that time been unsuccessfully treated by the best physicians in New England, have been instantly and permanently cured by Lawson's Nervous Curative. A sufferer from a severe Chronic Neuralgia, that had obliged him to give up all business for several years, writes that in October, 1858, he applied the Curative, and the disease so long confirmed yielded at once to its medicinal power. Sufferers under any of the above specific forms of disease, can assure themselves of certain relief by applying the curative.
In proof of the above, we insert the following letter:
NO. 50 WARREN STREET, BOSTON, April 18th, 1859.
MR. PETER LAWSON. Dear Sir:—I deem it an act of gratitude to you and a duty towards those who are suffering from nervous headache or any other nervous disease to make the following statement. For the last ten years my wife has been afflicted severely from nervous headache, and has tried many remedies without relief. In February last she was advised by a friend, and at her suggestion I procured a bottle of your "NERVOUS CURATIVE." On the first application the pain almost instantaneously ceased, very much to our amazement. She has not been troubled with nervous headache since, and by the daily use of your NERVOUS CURATIVE, morning and evening, her nerves have become quite strong. We have recommended it to many of our friends, who have used it with the same happy result. My wife joins me in recommending it to all who are suffering from nervous diseases, as we are fully satisfied of its safe properties, its healing influence, and of its beneficial effects being immediate.
Most respectfully yours, H. S. SIMMONS.
[From the Lowell Journal and Courier, June 17, 1859.]
Some months since, the proprietor of this preparation discovered the wonderful properties of the ingredient of which it is combined in suitable proportions. The almost instantaneous relief it afforded in nervous affections induced him to place it in the hands of his friends and neighbors of this city who were thus afflicted, whether it assumed the type of neuralgia, or other and minor forms of the same nervous affection. The results were surprising, and through their representations Mr. Lawson has been induced to offer the Curative to the public. That it possesses an efficacy greatly superior to any other preparation for the same purpose, with which we are acquainted, we can testify from actual observation. We have witnessed the effects it has produced in effecting permanent cures of this terrible disease. We know instances where individuals for years afflicted have been permanently restored to health by its use. This information is equally shared by the community around us.
The parties who have been thus benefited are well known as amongst our most respectable citizens. They will be in most cases the readers of this article, and will testify to the correctness of our statements. Mr. Lawson, the proprietor, has for many years been a resident among us, and is known as one of our most promising business men. His references to the value of his Nervous Curative are also persons well known to us as citizens of standing and integrity, in whose statements implicit confidence may be placed, and their testimony may be taken as conclusive evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Lawson's remedy is held at home. Here it has already attained that position that requires no recommendation. Having stood the test of trial here, we can with safety, and do recommend with entire confidence, its use elsewhere, by all who may be in any manner afflicted by any form of nervous disease, as the most efficacious remedy of which we have any knowledge.
For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for the United States, the Canadas and British Provinces, to whom all orders should be addressed.
Numerous certificates can be seen by obtaining circulars of the Agents. Price $1 per bottle. July 20

STEVENS' HISTORY OF METHODISM.—23,000 copies have been sold in one year—a fact which indicates the value and interest of the work. Yet hundreds have not seen it, or read it, who would probably be glad to obtain it, if presented to their notice.
Preachers can benefit their people and themselves by selling it.
Two volumes now ready, being the best and most complete History of the Life and Times of Wesley, ever published.
12mo. cloth, $1.00 per vol; 8vo. morocco, $2.50 per vol.
JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Sept 28 4w

DR. WHEDON'S LETTER TO ABEL STEVENS, LL.D., as originally published in the New York Tribune, in reference to Slavery and the Change of the Rule in Discipline. Now published in Pamphlet form. Price 5 cts. single, 42 cents per dozen, $3 per 100.
Oct 5 6t JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

SAMUEL TWOMBLY, ARCHITECT, will execute Architectural Designs for every variety of buildings, public and private.
Special attention given to Churches, School-houses, Banks, Halls, &c.
Office, 46 Court Street, (Corner of Tremont,) Boston.
Jan 23 tf

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.
To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston. 1y March 30

600,000 ACRES OF HANNIBAL AND St. Joseph Railroad Lands for sale, on long credit and at low rates of interest.
These lands, granted by Congress to aid in constructing the road, lie to a great extent within six miles, and all within fifteen miles of the road, which is now completed through a country unsurpassed in the salubrity of its climate and fertility of its soil. Its latitude adapts it to a greater variety of products than lands either North or South of it, rendering the profits of farming more certain and steady than in any other district of our country. Its position is such as to command, at low rates of freight, both Northern and Southern markets.
To the farmer desiring to better his condition, to parties wishing to invest money in the West, or any in search of a prosperous home, these lands are commended. For particulars apply to JOSIAH HUNT,
Land Com. H. and St. Joseph RR., Hannibal, Mo.
Aug 10 3mo

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of MELODEONS, ORGAN MELODEONS, and Pedal Sub-Bass HARMONIUMS, 511 Washington Street, Boston.
The attention of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new
PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks of Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.
THE ORGAN MELODEON is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.
Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.
Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having resumed the spacious Buildings, 511 Washington Street, we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee *entire and perfect satisfaction*.
Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our Rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.
As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the *Melodeons and Harmoniums*, from our Manufactory, we beg leave to refer, by permission, to the following Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our Instruments, and will give their opinion when called upon:
Chickering & Sons; Wm. P. Emerson; Geo. Hews; Hallett & Cumston; Brown & Allen; Woodward & Brown; T. Gilbert & Co.; A. W. Ladd & Co.; Newhall & Company.
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS RENTED. Persons who wish to hire Melodeons and Harmoniums with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.
Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.
PRICE LIST.
Scroll leg, 4½ octave, $ 60
Scroll leg, 5 octave, 75
Piano style, 5 octave, 100
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave, 110
Piano style, carved leg, 125
Piano style, 2 sets of reeds, 150
Piano style, 6 octave, 130
Organ Melodeon, 200
PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS from $275 to $400
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing elegant illustrations and description, sent free. April 6

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE CO. Office, 24 North Street, Pittsfield.
Cash Capital and Surplus, over $200,000.
☞ Will Insure Real and Personal Property against Fire. Farmers and others who wish to have their Dwellings, Household Furniture, Barns, Produce, Live Stock, Farming Utensils, &c., insured in a Stock Company, are particularly invited to take Policies at the office of this well known and well established Institution.
Insurance can be had for from one to five years, at moderate rates of premium, without premium notes, and without liability to assessment.
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Sept 28 tf

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 14 State Street, Boston,) insure Lives on the Mutual principle.
Accumulation—over $780,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1853, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.
DIRECTORS.
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Thos. A. Dexter,
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JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician.
March 1 1y

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
Acquired Capital over $3,000,000.
Chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1846, and is now the largest company in the United States. Insurance conducted strictly on the MUTUAL SYSTEM; each policy-holder being a member of the Company, and participating in an *annual* allocation of the dividends of the surplus premiums, by which each assured derives *all the benefits that can accrue* from a life insurance, and at the *lowest possible rates*, being the *actual cost*—as there are no *proprietary* members or *stockholders* to participate in the surplus;—all the capital belonging to the policy holders.
JAMES GOODWIN, President.
GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.
Boston Office, 20 State Street.
EDWIN RAY, Agent.
CHARLES G. PUTNAM, M. D., Examining Physician.
April 8 1y

CARPETING! "ALL THE YEAR ROUND." JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Carpeting, 285 Washington Street, (near Winter Street,) receive, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of *CARPETING*, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, Best Qualities Brussells, Tapestries, 3 Plys, Kidderminsters, &c. &c.; Painted Floor Cloths, (all widths and qualities;) Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings, &c.
—ALSO—
AMERICAN CARPETING,
which will be offered at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit. 1y Sept 14

WORCESTER ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS and of English, French, German and Classical Literature.
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence, Aug. 31st. In the Art Department the Amateur, Teacher, Architect, Designer, &c., will find instruction adapted to the profession of each. In the Literary Department the course of study comprises the English Branches, Modern Languages, Sciences and Classics. French and German are spoken daily in the school and family. Physical education is promoted by Military Drill, Gymnasium and Calisthenics. For Catalogues, &c., address the Principals.
M. IMOGENE ROBINSON,
ELIZABETH J. GARDNER.
Worcester, Aug. 10. 3mos

ALMANACS. ALMANACS FOR 1860. THE METHODIST ALMANAC. Price 6 cts. Sent by mail pre paid to any address for 62 cents per dozen, 31 cts. for 6.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ALMANAC. A little gem, full of Pictures and Stories—64 pages—just the thing for a cheap present to all ages in Sunday School. Price 3 cts. $2.50 per 100. JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill,
Oct 5 8t Boston.

MORE NEW MUSIC! Over the River; Throne of Grace; Pilgrim's Song; Light in the Window; Angel's Whisper; Save One; Dear Native Home; Christian's Warfare; Our Father's at the Helm.
3 cents per copy—25 cents per doz; $1.50 per 100.
Sent by mail for 2 cents per doz. extra.
JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
July 27 2mos

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

SEA SIDE.

BY MORAN DE VILLE.

I am sitting sad and thoughtful,
Wooing fancies from the blest,
Sitting on the low beach, gazing
O'er the waves that never rest;
And, anon the fitful west wind
Sweeps in sighings through the wood,
Where, from out the budding tree-tops,
Where the mythic castle stood,
Loud the cawings of the raven;
And the blackbird's mellow note
O'er each distant hill and woodland,
O'er the restless waters float;
Telling to us sterner beings
What the signs of things attest—
Time is ever, ever rolling,
And doth never, never rest!

* * * * *

As far out I cast my vision,
O'er the distant changing sea,
Mind is borne by fleet transition,
To those realms that part agree
With the dark, wild, rolling ocean;
Like its ever sweeping tide—
Bearing on its treacherous bosom
Many a bark of hope and pride,
Freighted with the wealth of nations
And the lives of things divine—
Where Bahama's mountain billows
Break the war-ship's oaken spine;
And upon the morrow coming—
While we dream of wealth in store,
We behold the wrecks of Fortune
Cast upon the rugged shore.
So, time on his rolling current,
Bears away our cherished schemes;
All the good that e'er they bring us,
Is the pleasure of our dreams;
For, too soon, we wake from dreaming
O'er our projects half sublime,
And we learn then, to our sorrow,
They are all the wrecks of Time!
And, as on the trackless ocean,
Quicksand, reef, and rock-bound shore,
Lie the costly wrecks of Commerce
And the fleets that armies bore,
So upon the main of Action
And all o'er the Sea of Time,
Lie the wrecks of Hope and Pleasure,
Minds and bodies wrecked by Crime.
From the docks of every nation
Flying on the tide and gale,
Speed the stately ships of Commerce
Bearing many a costly bale;
At the wheel the wary helmsman
Shapes his course by sun and star,
By each beacon, buoy and lighthouse,
Scenting danger from afar;
Passing through the calms and trade-winds,
Through the typhoon's angry blast,
Days and nights of toil and watching
Brings him to the port at last;
From the ports of human entry,
Sailing o'er Life's unknown sea,
Fly the ships of shadowy spirits
Sailing to Eternity.
Ho! O mariner now sailing
Toward the realms of death away,
Let the "Day-spring from on high"
Guide thy course through all the day;
And, when night and tempest gather,
Fix thine eye upon the "bright
And Morning Star;" this is the beacon
God has set. O trust the "Light!"

Family Circle.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The following account is given by the Rev. Leigh Richmond, as having been related by a minister in a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

"A drunkard was one day staggering in drink on the brink of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father, conscious of his poverty, and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage, occasioned by his intemperance and despair, hurled the little innocent into the sea, and made off with himself. The poor little sufferer, finding a plank floating by his side on the water, clung to it. The wind soon wafted him and the plank into the sea. A British man-of-war passing by discovered the plank and child; a sailor, at the risk of his own life, plunged into the sea, and brought him on board. He could inform them little more than that his name was Jack. They gave him the name of poor Jack. He grew up on board that man-of-war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He became an officer of the sick and wounded department. During an action in the late war, an aged man came under his care nearly in a dying state. He was all attention to the dying stranger, but could not save his life.

"The aged stranger was dying, and thus addressed this kind young officer: 'For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this only treasure that I am possessed of,' (presenting him with a Bible bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society.) 'It was given me by a lady; has been the means of my conversion; and has been a great comfort to me. Read it, and it will "lead you in the way you should go."' He went on to confess the wickedness and profligacy of his life before the reception of his Bible; and, among other enormities, how he once cast a little son, three years old, into the sea, because he cried to him for needful food.

"The young officer inquired of him the time and place, and found here was his own history. Reader, judge, if you can, of his feelings, to recognize in the dying old man his father, dying a penitent under his care! and judge of the feelings of the dying penitent, to find that same young stranger was his son—the very son whom he had plunged into the sea, and had no idea but that he had immediately perished! A description of their mutual feelings will not be attempted. The old man soon expired in the arms of his son. The latter left the service and became a pious preacher of the gospel. On closing this story, the minister in the meeting of the Bible Society bowed to the chairman and said, '*Sir, I am little Jack.*'"

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

One of the surest methods of attaching a boy to the farm, is to let him have something upon it *for his own*. Give him a small plot of ground to cultivate, allowing him the proceeds for his own use. Let him have his steers to break, or his sheep to care for. The ownership of even a fruit tree, planted, pruned, and brought to bearing by his own hands, will inspire him with an interest that no mere reward or wages can give. In addition to the cultivation of a taste for farm life, which such a course will cultivate, the practical knowledge gained by the boy will be of the highest value. Being interested, he will be more observant, and will thoroughly learn whatever is necessary for his success. Another and equally important advantage will be the accustoming him early to feel responsibility. Many young men, though well acquainted with all the manual operations of the farm, fail utterly when entrusted with the management of an estate, from want of experience in planning for themselves. It is much better that responsibility should be gradually assumed, than that a young man should be first thrown upon himself on attaining his majority.—*Agriculturist.*

ERRONEOUS ESTIMATE OF BOYS.

Douglas Jerrold was considered a dull boy; at nine years of age he could scarcely read. Goldsmith was a very unpromising boy. Dryden, Swift and Gibbon in their earliest pieces did not show any talent. The mother of Sheridan, herself a literary woman, pronounced him to be the dullest and most hopeless of her sons. The father of Barrow, the great preacher and writer, is said to have exclaimed, "If it please God to take away any of my children, I hope it will be Isaac." The injudicious parent regarded the lad as a miracle of stupidity, but he afterwards proved the glory of his family.

HERE AND HEREAFTER.

It is strange that the experience of so many ages should not make us judge more solidly of the present and of the future, so as to take proper measures in the one for the other. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

Children.

FAITH AND ITS EFFECTS.

"O, Aunt Jane, see what a nice wet evening it is! Just the evening for a story. Will you not tell us one? One of Mr. Caughey's pretty ones, that he used to tell in the pulpit? said a little girl to her aunt, one dull November day.

The rain was falling, not as if it were at all in a passion, but calmly and quietly, like the tears we shed after the first wild burst of grief is over, and we can look at sorrow with the "meek and quiet spirit which is, in the sight of God, of great price."

"A story, darling. Well, let me see. It is a long time since I have heard Mr. Caughey, but I will try and remember one. So, now Artie, do you try and sit quiet, and listen to me."

"Once upon a time, many years ago, there were a number of little boys playing in one of the dirtiest, dingiest, darkest alleys of London, England. The bright beams of the blessed sun never pierced that den of filth; it seemed afraid to look with its pure, sweet beams, upon that miserable place; in fact, the houses were so high, and the alley was so narrow, that the sun would have had but a small chance of succeeding were he even to have tried to shine down there—so, like a wise sun, he did not make the attempt; but left the alley alone in its gloom. Yet still the boys played on, heedless of the dirt and the darkness, and the tall ghostlike houses that surrounded them.

"Their game at last led them opposite a house that appeared still darker, dirtier, and more gloomy than any of the others.

"'O boys!' said Bill H., the tallest boy amongst them. 'Don't let's play here. Let us go somewhere else. I am afraid to stay here.'

"'Why?' said one; and, 'Why?' said another; and, 'Why?' were asked all round.

"'Because,' said Bill. 'But come near me, for I must whisper it to you. *He* might hear me up there,' and he pointed with his finger to the topmost room of this dirtiest house. 'There is an old woman there, who has been very bad and very wicked; and she is dying; and she says she is going to hell; and she *knows* the devil is only waiting to drag her down there. O, boys, let us go away, for they say you can hear her talking to the devil at nights; and the devil says he must and will have her.'

"The boys for a few moments were silent. They looked, with a feeling of awe and fear, at the old house, and at the room where the devil was said to pay his nightly visits, waiting to fly away with the soul of the old sinner. One of the windows wanted some panes of glass—an old hat supplied the place of one; old rags, that of another; a board, that of a third, and so on.

"Leaning beside the house, with its top touching the old hat, was a ladder, very rickety, 'tis true, but still it was a ladder—not a Jacob's ladder though; for, as the boys looked at it, they thought that very probably the devil used that same ladder to get in and out of the old woman's room.

"It was getting late, and the increasing darkness added to their fears; besides they thought they heard groans proceeding from that doomed top-room, and they were just going to run when George S. A., a fine little blue-eyed urchin exclaimed—

"Well, what have *we* to be afraid of? The old woman need not go to hell unless she likes. I know a text that I learned in Sunday School that would take her safe home to heaven if she only believed it.

"Well, then, if you do, why don't you tell her? said Bill.

"George seemed to think for a minute; he hesitated; he felt half afraid to beard the devil in his own den; but, children, what do you think he did? Imagine you see the old ladder. Look at him now. Now he goes over to it. No more hesitation now; no more uncertainty now. He knows what he ought to do, and he is going to do it bravely; going to carry a message from heaven to that sin-sick soul. See how he climbs, step over step, hand over hand. Now he has reached the window. Gently he withdraws the old hat. He puts in his little head with its halo of golden curls clustering around it, and with a clear, silvery, child-like voice, he says:

"'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.'

"And down he comes, quicker, much quicker, than he went up. The old woman turns round on her miserable bed to see who spoke. She looks at the door; it is shut. She looks at the window; none but a bird or an angel could fly in there. She thinks; and then, wondering *who* could have brought the message, she repeats the blessed words to herself. 'Believe on,' &c. Years had passed since that woman had heard one line of that Good Book; years of sin, and shame, and sorrow, and now they are brought to her by an angel's voice. She clasps her withered hands. She repeats over and over again those few words. She weeps; she prays; she pleads with God; she asks him, for the sake of his Son, to pardon her sins—even hers. Yes, children, hers. Faith seizes hold of that text—she has but a few hours to live—she dares not let that text go, and venturing her whole salvation on it, she dies repeating, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.'"—*New Orleans Advocate.*

THE HONEST BOY.

A little boy at St. Louis found a pocket book in the street. It contained $1200 in bank notes, and valuable papers. He restored the whole to the owner, who was so touched at the display of honesty that he took him to a clothing store and dressed him out from top to toe in a bran new suit. Then he proceeded to a jewelry store and purchased a good silver watch, upon which he directed to be engraved these words:—"Robert Thomas to little Johny Moore, St. Louis, Sep. 3, 1859. Honesty is the best policy." Not even content with this he placed in a neat bead purse five twenty dollar gold pieces, which he directed the lad to give to his mother.

Agricultural.

RICE PUDDING ICED.

Into one pint of purest drink
Let one tea-cup of clear rice sink,
And boil till all the water's gone—
No matter where—stir with a spoon,
And deftly add of milk one quart,
Boil till it thickens as it ought,
Stirring it with the aforesaid spoon,
Till it is smooth, and white, and done.
Then add three egg-yolks, beaten light,
One lemon's rind all grated right,
And of white sugar, well refined,
Eight spoons, by stirring, well combined,
And pour the mixture in a dish
Of any size the cook may wish,
And let it stand, while with a fork
You beat the whites as light as cork—
The whites of those three eggs I mean—
And when they're beaten stiff and clean,
Add eight spoons full of sugar white,
One lemon's juice to make it light;
In short, *a frosting* you must make
Like that you put on wedding cake,
And on your pudding like a cover
Pour the sweet icing gently over,
In a cool oven do it brown,*
We think the pudding will go down.

* About as brown as is anatto,
Or as a very bright mulatto.

For Zion's Herald.

CAPE COD SQUASHES.

BRO. HAVEN:—The "old Cape" abounds in some things beside sand. There is a wide-spread notion abroad that Cape Cod is one of the most desolate and barren regions of the New England world. Sad mistake! Our cornfields are worthy of the soil and farmers of many inland towns. Our rye-fields can scarcely be excelled. Our gardens can only be equaled, and our grapes and cranberries stand ahead of many other sections of New England. Though by no means a regular "native" of the Cape, yet I can give her farmers the credit of great devotion and enterprise in their work. With the same enterprise and toil expended on the rich lands of the West, they might shine among the first luminaries of the agricultural world; their success would be highly gratifying and remunerative.

But I sat down to write of *squashes*. Several of our village horticulturists obtained a few seeds last spring, which came from a squash raised last year, that weighed 107 pounds. The fruit thereof has been remarkably abundant. One man has raised a squash that weighed 83 lbs., another 115 lbs., another 90 lbs., another 117 lbs.; and the writer has raised two which together weighed 188 lbs., one 96 the other 92 lbs. Taking the six together, they weigh but seven pounds short of *six hundred weight.*

The particular name of this kind of squash I have never heard. They have a very good flavor though they are not equal to some varieties, say the Custard or Marrowfat.

Will our editors inform us who can outdo the squashes of Sandwich, on "Old Cape Cod?"

Yours, &c., N. P. PHILBROOK.

Miscellany.

GOOD NATURE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

"As is the case with most of the large dogs, the Newfoundland permits the lesser dogs to take all kinds of liberties without showing the least resentment, and if it is worried or pestered by some forward puppy, looks down with calm contempt, and passes on its way. Sometimes the little conceited animal presumes upon the dignified composure of the Newfoundland dog, and, in that case, is sure to receive some quaint punishment for its insolence. The story of the big dog that dropped the little dog into the water, and then rescued it from drowning, is so well known that it needs but a passing reference. But I know of a dog, belonging to one of my friends, which behaved in a very similar manner. Being provoked beyond all endurance by the continued annoyance, it took the little tormentor in its mouth, swam well out to sea, dropped it in the water, and swam back again. Another of these animals, belonging to a workman, was attacked by a small and pugnacious bull-dog, which sprang upon the unoffending canine giant, and after the manner of bull-dogs, 'pinned' him by the nose, and there hung, in spite of all endeavors to shake it off. However, the big dog happened to be a clever one, and, spying a pailful of boiling tar, he bolted towards it and deliberately lowered his foe into the hot and viscous material. The bull-dog had never calculated on such a reception, and made its escape as fast as it could run, bearing with it a scalding memento of the occasion."—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.*

A DEAD BULL.

At Seymour we were detained some three hours by the foolishness of a bull. Having grown insolent by his success in battling among the bovine race, he concluded that he was sufficient for everything that moves and bellows, so he placed himself in front of the locomotive on the freight train. The consequence was two-fold. He threw the cars off, and the cars killed the bull. Such I thought is the fate of many a bull-headed biped. Having obtained some reputation among the lower order, he attempts to stop a whole train of the cars of progress. He may succeed in temporarily annoying honest men, but usually he falls a victim to his folly. Moreover, progress that has truth and right for its propeller, can only be retarded. The track will soon be cleared, and the deluded creature who had sacrificed his life in vainly attempting to hedge up the way, will lie by the side of the track, a mangled, loathsome object, awhile to be despised, and soon to be forgotten.—*Indiana American.*

HAIR RESTORERS.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg is not much in favor of hair dyes. Witness these words: "The most that can be said against them is that they are misnamed; and out of this grows the mischief. They ought to be called *Head Besmearers* and *Hair Destroyers*—for the fact is, these are the principal effects that follow their use. And, moreover, these are the very effects which might be expected. The principal ingredients in all of them are oil and alcohol—enough of the former to besmear, and enough of the latter to heat the scalp of the head and thus destroy the hair. If you have a good suit of hair and want to lose part of it; or if you have a little left and want to become entirely bald, use any one of the *Hair Preservatives* or *Restoratives* you see highly recommended; it will do the work for you nicely. Every wig-maker ought to be an agent for these wretched humbugs. But, says one, 'Are they not indorsed by distinguished names—Professors, M. D.'s and D. D.'s, etc?' Yes; but how these endorsements are obtained is a secret to the uninitiated—which secret need not now be revealed."

NO REST FOR EDITORS.

Every editor knows the truth of the folllowing, from the New York Home Journal: "It is one of the hardships of our profession, that its working wheels—brains and heart—are not allowed to flag for sickness or stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and workshop may close shutters, the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger from the door, but the journalist must forget before to-morrow the sorrows of to-day—must write gaily and freshly, as a newsmonger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid on that same hour by Providence, for his heart and brain as man. It sometimes cries and mocks—as the world that reads what is thus written, would never dream of."

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald.

REV. DAVID HUTCHINSON.

The death of Father Hutchinson has already been announced through the Herald; but it is not proper that one so valuable, so venerable for years and work in his Master's vineyard, should pass to his grave without a more extended notice. By request of his friends I send you the following:

David Hutchinson was born in Sedgwick, Hancock County, Maine, Aug. 14, 1781. Of his early life and advantages we have no particular account. He selected for his profession that of the sailor. So well qualified was he for that profession, and so faithfully did he develope those qualifications, that he was early promoted to the command of a ship. From his known energy of character and fixed principles of integrity, we have no hesitancy in saying that he was a faithful, humane, energetic and successful shipmaster. But it is with his conversion to God, and the results of that conversion as developed in a long life of ministerial usefulness, that we have more particularly to do in this article.

In the autumn of 1811, there was held in the town of Hampden, on the banks of the beautiful Penobscot, a camp meeting, characterized, as those meetings generally were in those days, by glorious displays of power and grace. It was during this meeting, while the people of God were engaged in inviting penitents to the altar for prayer, that a young man of large proportions, symmetrical form and prepossessing appearance, was seen leaning against a tree, carefully and seriously watching the proceedings. He was dressed in the highest style of the day; a ruffled shirt, and rich tassels of massive proportions, suspended from his red top boots. He attracted the attention of the Presiding Elder, Rev. Oliver Beal, long since gone to his reward above, who approached him and commenced a conversation with reference to his soul. The strong man trembled. The question was put "Will you go to the altar for prayer?" The young man for a moment hesitated; but finally decided and went with the elder near the altar, fell upon his knees and cried to God for mercy. He did not cry long. God heard and powerfully converted his soul. That young man was Capt. David Hutchinson, who in after years commanded so ably and successfully, not a ship at sea, but the sacramental hosts of God's elect assembled in the tented grove. His conviction was pungent, and his conversion was clear and triumphant. He at once gave his name to the M. E. Church. His vessel was then lying in the river ready for sea. With a light heart, a soul full of God, he at the close of the camp meeting, cast off his moorings, spread his canvass to the winds, and went on his way rejoicing. It was his last voyage. While away he felt that God had called him to publish salvation, and on his return from his voyage he left the quarter deck for the pulpit, the quadrant for the word of God, and commenced a life in the ministry which terminated only at his death, when

"His body with his charge laid down,
He ceased at once to work and live."

At the New England Conference, which held its session at New London, Conn., June 20th, 1813, he was admitted on trial in the traveling connexion. He had previously labored considerably as a local preacher under the Presiding Elder. At this Conference he was appointed to Readfield Circuit, with Cyrus Cummings, recently deceased, for his colleague. His future itinerant life was spent in the following appointments, viz.: In 1814, Bristol, Maine; 1815, ordained deacon and appointed to Hampden; 1816, Norridgewock; 1817, ordained elder and appointed to Industry Circuit; 1818, he was appointed Presiding Elder of Kennebec District. He traveled that district four years. In 1822 and 1823 he traveled Hallowell Circuit; in 1824 he was appointed to the Penobscot District, but traveled it only one year, when he left it and in 1825 was appointed to Vassalboro' Circuit; in 1826, to Fairfield; in 1827 he was again appointed to the Kennebec District, which he traveled four years, and in 1831 was appointed to the Readfield District, which he also traveled four years; in 1835 he was again appointed to Vassalboro' Circuit. At the Conference, which held its session at Portland in 1836, under great trials of mind he located, a step which in after life he very much regretted. He remained located but one year, when in 1837 he was re-admitted and appointed to Skowhegan; in 1838, to Bristol; in 1839 and 1840, to East Hallowell; 1841, Winslow; 1842, Monmouth; 1843, Unity; 1844, Pittston; 1845, Winslow; 1846, New Portland; 1847, Sidney; in 1848 he took a superannuated relation, which was continued until his death. Although he held this relation to the Conference, he did not cease his labors, but was ever ready to preach as opportunity presented. He cheerfully responded to the calls of his brethren in the ministry for occasional service, and always readily answered the call of affliction to sympathize with mourning friends and bury the dead. The last sermon he ever preached was at the funeral of an aged member of the church, a dear friend and brother, with whom he had taken counsel.

At this funeral he took the cold which was the occasion of his death. On Monday he returned from the funeral to his home at his son's, with whom he resided. On Tuesday he was not quite well, but assisted his son a little in the field, and even attended family prayer as usual, and retired early to his room. At about midnight his son heard a noise and a groan, and on going to his room found his father lying upon the floor unable to help himself or give any account how he came there. He soon after revived, and in a day or so was able to be dressed and walk to the door. He sat up most of the day, and took tea with the family. After tea he asked for the Bible, read a chapter, and attempted to kneel in prayer, but would have fallen had not his son caught him in his arms, and held him while he knelt, and for the last time offered prayer at the family altar. He was assisted to his room, from which he never came until borne to his last resting-place, the grave. He lingered, however, a few weeks, a part of the time in great suffering, but uniformly patient, composed, resigned and conscious that life must soon end, but hopefully waiting the hour of his departure; and to use his own favorite terms, "expecting soon to cast anchor in heaven's broad bay, and land on Canaan's shore." He finally died, of congestion of the lungs, June 23, 1859, aged nearly 78 years.

In 1814 he was married to Miss Lydia Clark, who for nearly thirty years shared with him cheerfully the trials and responsibilities of the itinerancy. She was every way qualified for the station she was called to fill—a good wife, an affectionate mother and devoted Christian. She, with three of her children, passed on to the better land some years since. Three children are left, a daughter and two sons, one of whom is connected with the East Maine Conference. May the mantle of the father fall upon the son.

Father Hutchinson was too well known in this Conference, and indeed in the State, to need any extended analysis of his character from me. I have been intimately acquainted with him for nearly thirty-one years, and when I say he was a man of sound judgment, of consistent scriptural piety, of pure and confiding friendship—a good counsellor, an able preacher and an honest man, I do but utter the sentiments of all acquainted with him. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors and townsmen where his family was located for more than thirty years. He was ever ready to counsel and aid the preachers appointed to the circuit in which he lived. He was eminently a valuable father in Israel, and many a cheek was wet with a tear at the announcement of his death. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crown'd at last."

Gardiner, Oct., 1859. D. B. RANDALL.

Biographical.

Departed to the heavenly world, on the 8th day of July, Mr. BENJAMIN MATHES, of Durham, N. H., aged 77, in the blessed hope of everlasting life.

When very near the close of life, and scarcely able to utter a word, when notified by his watcher that a minister of Christ stood by his bed, he reached up his hands and thrice repeated, "All is well, all is well, all is well." He was a gentleman of great personal dignity. During a long life he was deeply and almost constantly engaged in various occupations. About fifty years ago, when the Methodist ministers first visited the town of Durham, where he spent his lifetime, Mr. M. was either the first, or one of the first, who united with the society and made the ministers welcome to his house, his stable, and his purse also.

During his Christian life the society of his choice had many hard conflicts, and was generally small and poor, and at different times many grew weary and faint in their minds, and turned their backs upon the cause and upon their brethren, yet the subject of this notice was never moved, never wavered in his sincere love to the cause which he had espoused. He not only sustained and supported a preached gospel, but aided many objects of benevolence freely and liberally, and sent not the poor empty away. Thus his peaceful death terminated a life of exemplary piety and usefulness. We pray, most sincerely pray, that his afflicted companion and his sons may imitate his virtues, and at last meet death in the same happy state of mind.

JOHN F. ADAMS.

In Walpole, Sept. 11, CHARLES B. FAY, oldest son of Stephen and Amanda Fay, aged 18 years, 8 months and 15 days.

So many excellencies combined to endear him to all who knew him; so much of promise for future usefulness won for him the esteem of his teachers; and so uninterrupted was his filial devotion and brotherly kindness, that his death has occasioned universal affliction, and filled his home with a sorrow that almost refuses condolence.

O! can it be that our dear son is dead?
'Tis so! his feet more swift than ours have sped:
Before us reached the goal, and now at rest
In Jesus' kind embrace, his soul is blest.

With all the blood-washed throng in heaven
He dwells in light! but not a link is riven,
Though joys divine his sacred spirit thrill,
He is our son, and we his parents still.

Although our hearts of cherished hopes are stripped,
Like trees whose buds some loitering frost has nipped,
O God! 'gainst Thee we will not now repine,
For ere he died, he felt that he was thine.

Resolutions of condolence were passed unanimously by the Institute at Bernardston, Mass., from which we condense the following:

Whereas, in the death of Chas. B. Fay, we recognize the removal of one of our number, and lament the loss of an obliging companion and affectionate friend, in whose character was seen the development of the noblest virtues. Therefore,

Resolved, That out of the good qualities of his own heart there has sprung up between him and us a reciprocal attachment that death alone could annihilate, and that as the ivy clings to the once stalwart oak now withered and decayed, so do our affections still twine themselves around every happy association and pleasant circumstance connected with his life.

Resolved, That we believe his constant cheerfulness amid the changing scenes of fortune and adversity, to have been but the dew upon the rose—the bright scintillations of the Christian grace within—and that thus his life became a shining path that led outward upon the sea of time, and onward to the islands of the blest.

M. D. COLLESTER,
G. E. STOCKWELL, } Committee.
A. D. MINER,

Sister LYDIA E. STIMPSON passed to her home in the skies on Sept. 26, aged 58 years.

Very seldom is a mortal called to endure such excruciating sufferings as disease inflicted on this pious sister. But her heart was full of praise to the very last hour. Her life was a living testimony of the constancy of her Saviour and of the sufficiency of his grace. For many years she has been a faithful member of our church. She leaves a husband, three daughters and one son to mourn her absence. May they all remember her dying counsels and strive to meet her in heaven.

Also, on the same day, Sept. 23, Sister ELENOR ELDRIDGE departed this life, for a mansion in glory. She has evidently been taken away "from the evil to come." Her domestic life has been one of misfortune and suffering—the prospects before her were dark and foreboding; but a kind Providence has taken her "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Had her companion in life been a man of sobriety, her condition would have been far better and her earthly prospects more cheering. The demon rum, drags to ruin many a strong man, and thrusts into a premature grave many an innocent, sorrowing wife, besides leaving to the cold charities of the world many a helpless and dependent child.

Sandwich, Oct. 11. N. P. PHILBROOK.

Sister SARAH J. FISHER died Aug. 21, aged 16 years.

She was converted and joined the M. E. Church about two years ago. The manner of her death was very sad and fearful. She sat down alone one evening in her chamber to read a newspaper, holding the light in her hand. Being weary, she quickly fell asleep; the paper and her clothes took fire from the lamp which had fallen from her hand into her lap, and she was aroused to consciousness only to find herself wrapt in flames. Before assistance could be rendered by her friends, [illegible] ful suffering, and then passed to her long home. We feel assured that she died a Christian, and sleeps in Jesus. May not the manner of her death be a warning to those who may be accustomed to read at night, holding a light in their hand? It is a dangerous practice. Some persons allow themselves to read in bed with a light in the hand; should they fall asleep, as they are very liable to do, how great the danger! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Sandwich, Oct. 11. N. P. PHILBROOK.

In Friendship, Sept. 2, Mrs. ELECTA, wife of Moses WALLACE, aged 31 years and 4 days.

She professed religion four years ago, and lived a faithful Christian. While her husband mourns the loss of an amiable wife, she is with Christ.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unshaken by the last of foes."

P. ROWELL.

RICHARD PHENIX died in Alfred, Me., Aug. 14, aged 95 years, 6 months.

Bro. Phenix was religiously awakened by the labors of a Freewill Baptist preacher, Elder Phinney, seventy years since, and a few years afterwards united with the Calvinist Baptist Church in Sanford. In after life the loss of one leg, and other bodily infirmities, prevented out-door labor, allowing more time for the perusal of the Scriptures and other religious books, which, together with an enlarged experience in the things of God, corrected the rigidity of his doctrinal views into an accordance with the doctrines and usages of the M. E. Church, with which he became connected some fifteen years ago, and remained in her communion until death.

For seventy years Bro. Phenix was said to be a living example of the power of experimental Christianity in the humble walks of life to control the native passions, to sustain in the times of trial and affliction, and to mature the internal character for the companionship of the saints in light. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

J. ARMSTRONG.

Died in Roxbury, Oct. 10, Sister SOPHIA B. CRAWFORD, wife of James Crawford, aged 42 years.

Sister C. was formerly of Newburyport, but for many years has lived a uniformly exemplary and consistent Christian in this place. For a number of months she pined away in consumption, and passed through all the phases of that well known disease. The struggle was severe and protracted, her sufferings were unusually distressing through the last days, yet she never repined a moment; her mind was singularly clear and self-possessed to the last breath, so that she could fully survey all the monster's terrors. She passed through every hour of the long agony with Christian calmness and patience, and met the last stroke with holy Christian triumph. For more than ten years she had believed in the unconsciousness of the saints from death to the resurrection, yet on the last day of her life, apparently in full possession of all her faculties, she declared to those around that she saw glorified friends on the other bank of the cold river, waiting to welcome her; she declared herself certain that her mother was close at hand. What she saw in that last triumphant hour we know not yet—may we know hereafter!

Roxbury, Oct. 20. F. H. NEWHALL.

MARTHA A. DODGE, daughter of Samuel Dodge, of West Freeman, died Aug. 12, aged 17 years.

Amiable in spirit, affectionate and devoted to friends, she won the esteem of her large circle of acquaintances, who deeply mourn her early death. In 1855, under the labors of James Farrington, she embraced religion, which nobly supported her through her distressing sickness of four months, when she passed sweetly and triumphantly to heaven. Sorrowing parents are commended to the prayers of the church.

Strong, Me., Sept. 28. J. MITCHELL.

The death-angel has visited this church, and borne one of its ornaments from our midst. The Sabbath School has lost a teacher, and very many a loved friend.

Sister ALIAH K. DINSMORE, daughter of John and Lucy Dinsmore, of Londonderry, N. H., left the consumptive's couch of pain to enter into rest, Sept. 12, aged 25 years. She has left to the loved ones of earth the assurance that she rests with Jesus. When consciousness had nearly departed, we whispered in her ear, "Jesus is precious;" her countenance brightened with a smile as she answered, "Yes, Jesus is precious." Yet once again she whispered, "Blessed Jesus," and then her happy spirit passed triumphant to the skies. To die thus is blessed. A. C. DUTTON.

Passed over the river dry shod by the frail bark, consumption, WM. ELBRIDGE HENSHAW, son of Baxter and Mary Henshaw, aged 27 years, on the morning of Sept. 29.

On account of the bark in which he was obliged to sail, his sufferings can never be told; suffice it to say, they were borne in a manly way, and with Christian patience. Bro. Henshaw was a noble young man, a jewel in his father's family; yea, more, he was a Christian young man. He embraced Christ as his only hope of heaven about one year ago, and joined the class in this place, and we trust has now joined the church in full connection the other side of the stream, "to go no more out forever." May the God of all grace sanctify this affliction to mourning friends.

East Brookfield, Mass. T. J. ABBOTT.

In Candia, N. H., July 25, Mrs. LETITIA, wife of Mr. John BATCHELDER, aged 19 years.

She, like too many of her age, had been anticipating many years of worldly enjoyment, after which she intended to turn her attention to the things of religion, but in an unexpected hour she was stricken down by the fatal disease, consumption, and rapidly hurried to the spirit-world. Her friends, however, rejoice in the thought that in the early part of her sickness she was able to surrender her all to Christ, and receive his pardoning love. L. D.

Candia, N. H., Oct. 4.

Advertisements.

SHALL WE MEET? Said to be the Prettiest Yet! is now ready, and is meeting with great favor. A liberal portion of the proceeds will be given to our venerable FATHER BATES. Music by G. H. Bates. For sale at $1 per hundred; 25 cents a dozen, or 3 cents apiece, by the publishers, J. WELCH & CO., Scituate, Mass. Oct 12 8t

MY EARLY HOME. New and beautiful Piano Music, by G. Parkinson. Poetry by Rev. F. A. Crafts. For sale by OLIVER DITSON, 277 Washington Street Boston, and by the Publisher, S. F. COBB, Portsmouth, N. H. 2mos Sept 21

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to Six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, Mass.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kind of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful Druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH, Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of CANKER it extends to the stomach, causing DYSPEPSIA, which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and KIDNEYS, creating a sinking, gone feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is RAW AND INFLAMED, your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibers of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to CURE: Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the MEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TAKE NOTICE! THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER: A collection of Dialogues, Addresses, Recitations, Infant Class Exercises, etc., etc., suitable for Celebrations, by Rev. Newton Heston, pastor of the Broad Street M. E. Church, Newark, New Jersey, has now reached its *Third Edition*, and is still selling rapidly. It is without doubt the BEST WORK of the kind yet out, even as it is the *latest*. Wherever introduced it has won this commendation: "Anything which makes the Sabbath School attractive to the young, and yet detracts nothing from its character, deserves and should receive the cordial welcome of the entire church." Specimen copies sent, post paid, on receipt of the retail price, which is thirty-eight cents. A liberal discount to Sunday Schools and wholesale purchasers. Address PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. tJ1 Oct 19

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES. Now Opening from the recent New York Auction Sales.
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A NEW DEPOSITORY OF THE STANDARD Religious Books, Tracts, Periodicals, Juvenile Books, and other Useful and Beautiful Publications of the American Tract Society, just opened at No. 78 Washington Street, (Five doors South of State Street.) Wholesale and Retail at New York Prices. The American Messenger, the German Messenger, or *Botschafter*, and The Child's Paper, will be published from this Office, where subscriptions will be received. Donations, payments for Life Membership and Life Directorships, and all other business of the Parent National Society at New York, will be hereafter attended to at this Depository. Address GEO. PUNCHARD, 78 Washington Street, Boston. The Office of the Secretary of the New England Branch American Tract Society has been removed from No. 3 Cornhill, to 78 Washington Street, Boston. Oct 19 4t

THE N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE furnishes excellent educational advantages in all departments of instruction. Experienced teachers; ample accommodations for board and study in the same building; unsurpassed facilities in music and ornamentals; reasonable charges. Fall Term begins Aug. 25. For further particulars address the Principal, C. S. HARRINGTON. Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Dec. 15. 1y

10,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD!! SELECT MELODIES. Comprising the best Hymns and Spiritual Songs in Common Use. As also a number of Original Pieces and Translations from the German. By Rev. Wm. Hunter. Price, 40 cents. The most popular music books of the day are those containing selections from the above—"Joyfully, joyfully," "Eden above," "There is a spot to me more dear," "Away from his home and the friends of his youth," "Home in Heaven," and many others we might name, which are not unfrequently set down (borrowed by other collectors,) are all compositions of Dr. Hunter, who may justly be called our most popular modern Methodist poet. "Joyfully" and others have reached Europe, and been sung there by thousands, while "A home in heaven" was used in Syria by the "self-supporting missionary," he attributing it to a workingman of England. No collection of sacred poetry is complete without a copy of the Melodies. Buy it, and as you read it, the words will sing themselves. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of retail price. Published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 2t Oct 19

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Pittsfield, Mass. Capital and Accumulations, $200,000. ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INS. CO. 1st. The rates of Premium are those which careful analysis and experience have demonstrated to be abundantly safe. 2d. The investments are required by the Charter to be in such securities as are permitted in Savings Banks. 3d. When the Premium amounts to $50, twenty-five per cent. of it can remain as a loan, without interest. 4th. The whole earnings of the Company, beyond the dividend on the Capital, belong to the assured. 5th. Surplus distributed every five years. The last dividend, Sept. 4, 1856, was 30 per cent. of each year's premium. 6th. Claims honorably and promptly settled. Office in Pittsfield, and No. 13 Exchange St., Boston, Mass. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, President. BENJ. CHICKERING, Secretary. ALBERT S. COFFIN, Agent, Worcester, Mass. March 2 1y

REVIVAL MELODIES, by Rev. J. W. Dadmun. Revised and enlarged Edition. *40,000 of the first edition sold in about 8 months.* No better recommendation can be given. The new edition includes all of the first, and the new pieces published by the author in sheet form, since the first was issued, such as "Rest for the Weary," "No Night in Heaven," "Song of the Weary," "Sunny Side," &c., &c., and new tunes, such as "Shall We Meet?" "The Suffering Saviour," "Sing to me of Heaven," "Gethsemane," &c. Also, "City of Light," "Depth of Mercy," and "Way to Glory." One great advantage of this work over many others is, that *the music is fully harmonized*, and therefore can as easily be sung in the choir or the social meeting. If you want the *cream* of modern social hymns, get this book. *It is remarkably cheap.* Only 15 cents per copy—$1.25 per dozen; 48 large octavo pages, neat covers. Sent by mail, to any address for 15 cents. JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. July 13 3mos

CITIZENS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BRIGHTON, MASS., insures *Buildings, Merchandise, and Personal Property* generally, on as favorable terms as any Dividend paying Company. Amount at risk, Jan. 1, 1859, $3,866,234 00. Net Assets in both classes exclusive of deposit notes, $26,869 41.
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PROVIDENCE AND VICINITY METHODIST BOOKSTORE. The Subscriber has opened a Book and Periodical Store, at No. 289 High Street, Providence, R. I., where he designs to keep for sale Methodist Publications at Book Room prices, and hopes to secure the patronage of the M. E. Churches in Rhode Island, and the public generally. Oct 5 tf J. E. RISLEY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. Three hundred thousand subscribers wanted for the next volume of the Sunday School Advocate! We shall close the volume with a circulation of over two hundred thousand, and we have good reasons for hoping that the next volume will [illegible] Our paper to every two of these precious lambs of the flock [illegible] Let all our Sunday School officers please meet this matter early [illegible] The half volume begins with October 5. TERMS. For one copy, 1 year, 25 cents. For ten copies, 1 year, 20 cents each. For any number above ten, 20 cents each. Postage, if prepaid in Boston, 6 cents per copy. [illegible] JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Oct 5 6w

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY established in 1826.—The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale an assortment of their superior Church, Academy, Factory, Steamboat, Plantation, and other Bells, mounted with "Meneely's Patent Rotating Yoke." Tolling Hammer, Clapper Springs, &c., making complete hangings, ready for ringing. All Bells warranted. For further information apply to A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, Albany County, New York. Sept 8 1y

$103 PER ACADEMIC YEAR PAYS for Board, Furnished Room, Fuel, Washing and Tuition in Common English, at the FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Superb Brick Buildings; Eighteen Professors and Teachers, who devote their time to a Thorough, Practical, Classical, Commercial or an Ornamental Education. [illegible] The Winter Term of the sixth year [illegible] begins Dec 1. For circulars or for rooms, apply to the Principal, REV. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M. Oct 5 2mos Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE LIFE OF DR. ADAM CLARKE. By Rev. J. W. Etheridge, M. A., Doctor in Philosophy. With a Portrait. Read what the English papers say of it: "We should find it difficult to select from the whole of our biographical literature of the by-gone generation a more fascinating book [illegible]"—*Ch. Witness.* "We have rarely read a more interesting biography. It is a well-written narrative of a life well worthy the writing."—*Baptist Magazine.* "Of his life as of a scholar, a philanthropist, an evangelist, and a divine, by one who in all of these phases is able to sympathize with the character he draws [illegible]"—*Watchman.* 12mo. 520 pp. Price $1. JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Sept 14 6t

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, NAVIGATION, &c., practically taught by GEORGE N. COMER and OLIVER E. LINTON, Principals of COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 139 WASHINGTON STREET. Established in Boston eighteen years. Students of all ages are received at any time, Day or Evening, [illegible] Separate department for ladies. Catalogues and Terms can be had at the Rooms or by mail, free. References to former students, one or more of whom will be found in every mercantile House in the city. Jan 26 1D8

CHURCH ORGANS. STEVENS & JEWETT continue to manufacture CHURCH ORGANS, at their old stand, 120 Leverett Street, Boston. Please call and examine our instruments, which are warranted to be in every respect equal to any built elsewhere, and on reasonable terms. WILLIAM STEVENS, JAMES JEWETT. Aug 3 3mos

S. URBINO, 19 Winter Street, up stairs, [illegible] and France executed with despatch. Orders for Germany [illegible] Sept 14 1y

THE GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY! DR. LAROOKAH'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONIC SYRUP. The best preparation ever made for such complaints as Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Debility, and the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness which Public Speakers and Singers are liable to, and all other complaints tending to CONSUMPTION. In proof of the above, we refer you to the following named persons who have used it, and recommend it as being the best medicine in the market for the above-named complaints. Massachusetts—Revs. A. F. Herrick, Salem; J. A. M. Chapman, Taunton; S. A. Cushing, Gloucester; A. D. Merrill, Chelsea; Sanford Benton, Cochesett; H. Hitchcock, Chicopee; S. S. Cummings, Westport; Parker & Sleeper, 11 Charlestown Street, and B. Hinds, Blackstone Market, Boston. Maine—Rev. W. F. Farrington, Portland; E. Robinson, Waterville; Wm. C. Stevens, Bethel; Thos. J. True, Waterford; L. B. Knight, Berwick. New Hampshire—Revs. E. Newhall, Unity; C. R. Harding, Nashua; Henry Nutter, Candia. Vermont—Revs. Silas Quimby, Newbury; M. Bullard, Bethel; Hosea Clark, Northfield. New Jersey—Rev. R. Taylor, Hightstown. Prepared by SEVERY & INGALLS, Melrose, Mass. For sale by M. S. Burr & Co., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, Boston; J. A. Perry, Manchester; Lee & Butler, Hartford; Blanch & Son, Providence; H. H. Hay, Portland; and by all Dealers everywhere. Feb 2 eoply

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. All our Remedies are for sale by S. & W. A. BREWER, CHARLES T. CARNEY, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, J. A. PERRY, Manchester; LEE & BUTLER, Hartford, and by all Druggists everywhere. eoply Nov 3

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!! Now is a good time to subscribe. The half-volume of this beautiful Tract paper begins with this number. For one dollar we will send 10 copies to any address for a year; for $4.50, fifty copies; and for eight dollars a hundred copies, and any greater number at the same rate. [illegible] copies of the Good News for gratuitous circulation in the congregation or the neighborhood. JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston. Sept 28 4w

REV. E. W. DUNBAR has just published two more pieces of sheet music: "WORLD OF LIGHT," and "SINNER BEWARE," [illegible] For sale by J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, and Rev. H. V. DEGEN, 22 Cornhill. 3mos Aug 31

THE BOSTON REMEDY! REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE, A VEGETABLE OINTMENT, perfectly free from any mercurial matter or injurious particles, [illegible] AND SUREST REMEDY for all those numerous bodily afflictions, viz.: Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Ringworm, Sties, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Flea Bites, Shingles, Cuts, [illegible] Pimples, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, and all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions [illegible] REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York. 1y April 6

THE NEW CARMINA SACRA SINGING BOOK. By Lowell Mason. Being the most popular collection of sacred music ever published [illegible] J. R. MILLER, Boston. MASON BROTHERS, New York. Oct 5 6t

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The people's remedy. Try it, and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is recommended for the cure of all diseases of the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted in all cases of Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints. KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swelling, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds, Felons, and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distemper, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burr & Co., Boston. 1y Sept 8

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